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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XX, NO. 26.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

POINTED CRITICISMS

PUNCTURING NUMBER OF ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

Carnegie and Rockefeller in Supposed New Role—Proving Anything by the Bible—Postal Clerks Prevented from Advancing Own Interests, Big Office Holders Free to Do So.

It is estimated that two hundred men have lost their lives in the Erie Railroad's new cut since the work was begun three years ago. Human life, working class human life, is cheaper than safeguards, cheaper than dirt, so why should the capitalists bother about the slaughter?

J. M. Barrett, superintendent of the New York terminal of the Erie, said: "It was a case of men playing with fire. The men knew the danger but they got careless." If a Barrett was held as a hostage at all such places of danger it might be found that the workers would grow less "careless."

Recently the rumors became current that Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller each have it in mind to establish funds for the running of endowed newspapers. Such talk would imply that there are no endowed papers now. Why every capitalist paper is endowed by capitalist advertising or other subsidies. Not one of them could live without their endowments. Perhaps though the purpose of the rumors is to convey to the gullible public the idea that the papers are free to utter themselves anyway they please on public questions.

As between free traders and protectionists, the Socialist has no choice, but just now it must strike him that there is something wrong with the protectionist argument that "the foreigner pays the tax" when all this smuggling by our "high society"?

George G. Brown, a Kentucky distiller, has published a compilation of all verses in the Bible in which the words "wine" or "strong drink" are used. In his comments thereon the distiller holds that not only does the Bible repudiate prohibition, but that it actually commends and commands the temperate use of alcoholic beverages. Hence the author arrives at the conclusion that "the prohibition movement is productive of infidelity, anarchy and tyranny." The prohibitionists, who have ever been a sort of quasi Biblical movement, should be interested in this use of the Bible against them. It only goes to show the truth of the saying that anything can be "proved" by the Bible.

The Woodrow Wilson sketches, with which the papers are being glutted, dwell upon the successful career of the New Jersey Democratic candidate for Governor as President of Princeton University. In what did his success consist, was it as a scientific educator? By no means. He was a "great executive" and money-getter for his college. By his devotion to capitalist interests he attracted big donations, a fact that marks the colleges as ulcers bred by capitalism. The Wilson "success" there is to be tried in the ghoulish capitalist state.

The Socialist party papers, "Call," and "Volkszeitung," haven't been saying much about "comrade" Teddy as a "Socialist teacher" since the news from Maine. Perhaps it has entered their dull intellects that Maine means the handwriting on the wall for them along with some others.

The "Evening Post" calls attention to the pernicious political activity of office-holders who run hither and thither at the beck and call of, Colonel Roosevelt, among others. The ban upon political activity was not meant to apply to the gentlemen higher up. It was meant to apply only to postal and other employees who work in the government service, whose pernicious political activity consists in petitioning for more wages and better working conditions.

In Austria railroad men, in consequence of a wage dispute, have tied up a road by following implicitly the rules and regulations of the line. In this way they accomplish the purpose of a strike without laying themselves liable to arrest as they would had they actually struck. Should such a method be tried where the troops would be ordered out to

compel the men to break the rules, just as they were ordered out in this state to help the companies break the strikes of men who went out to enforce the state ten-hour law.

The advocates of Fletcherism, the art of mastication, are forever telling how people should eat. The workers are more concerned with the getting of something to eat than they are with how to eat it.

The capitalist press declares that Woodrow Wilson would make an excellent governor for New Jersey. He is a Cleveland style of Democrat they say, that is, the kind that would send troops to shoot down strikers as quickly as they would blink an eye.

At the railroad freight rate hearing before Examiners Brown and Hillary of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting here, the railroads presented a statement to show, that even with the proposed new rates in effect, there would be a net deficit of \$7,725,074, as compared with their increase of wages. Counsel for the shippers wanted to know if 12 per cent. dividends on common and preferred stocks, and accumulation of surplus funds would be affected, but that was too sacred a subject for the railroad men to talk about.

Why is it that T. R., who is so ready to shoot off his mouth about anything and everything under the sun, is so silent as to the result in Maine? Is it beginning to dawn upon him that perhaps Maine is one of the results of his talk-fest?

The President hopes to break the backbone of Republican insurgency by filling up the hog trough for the kickers. They are now to share in the Federal patronage of which they had been denied. Insurgent "principles" will now show what it is made of when it comes to feeding for or against the hog trough.

The railroad interests' argument against public ownership is that it would "put the railroads into politics." That the railroads are to-day in politics up to their eyeballs is brought out at the legislative "graft inquiry" being held here. Politics is the breath in the nostrils of railroads.

Statistics presented by the railroads show that in 1909 the wages paid per employee were \$651. They do not explain that this average includes the fifty-thousand dollars a year presidents and other high priced officials.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, back from an European jaunt, says, "one of the greatest faults in this country is extravagance. Here it prevails in all classes and is appalling." The steel trust wage slaves better prepare for a wage reduction in order to curb their own "extravagance" and to pay for that of the Judge.

The "Tribune" announces that the purpose of Roosevelt's recent trip was the "salvation" of the Republic. Roosevelt, it says, regards his policies, new "nationalism," as the "sole alternative of Socialism."

What the capitalists mean by "good American" workmen is a dull mass of deferential, obedient slaves. Once in a while these capitalists run across a foreign-born workman who is less submissive to indignities than they, the capitalists, like, so they try to play native workman against foreign workman. That is why in capitalist news accounts of strikes and strikers it is always "foreigners" who "assault" strikers; "foreigners" who are shot down by deputies. It is the same with reports of accidents, it is always "foreigners" who are killed or injured. The capitalist press, by this use of the word "foreigner," also hopes to keep the workers from perceiving the real fact that the word translated into "foreigner" is really the word Proletarian or Workingman. Workingmen who read such capitalist papers should not forget that they have no more regard for the native-born workman than they have for the foreign born workman.

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AS TO IMMIGRATION

"If the immigration question is of no importance to the workers why does the Socialist Labor Party bother so much about it?" is a question put to us for elucidation.

The immigration question is of importance, and that is just the reason why the S. L. P. has paid so much attention to it. The question of immigration is similar to the tax question, the free silver question, the tariff question, and other questions raised by capitalism, and apt and meant to humbug the workers.

If, as the anti-immigrationists, among whom are the Gompers unions and the so-called Socialist party, hold, it is the immigrant that overstocks the trades, reduces wages and throws the workers here workless into the street, then the question of immigration is of importance. If, on the other hand, the acknowledged deplorable condition of labor is not due to immigration, it is of prime importance that the worker be not fooled by that as an issue.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that for every man, which immigration increases the supply of labor in the labor market, the privately owned and steadily improving machine increases the supply of men in the labor market by ten. According to present day calculation there are several millions of "superfluous" workers in the land, not displaced by immigrants, but displaced by machinery, displaced by one man at work doing the work of two men, displaced by the long hours of work that must be put in by those at work.

Close the doors to immigration and this condition will remain just the same, there is no gainsaying that. Another fact that confirms it is that conditions

do not improve as a result of emigration in the countries from which the heaviest immigration comes, which they should do if the theory of the anti-immigrationists be correct. That conditions do not improve in European countries, despite the heavy emigration, is due to the very same factor that makes the question of immigration not the cause of misery here, the factor that machinery is ever increasing the supply of labor by displacing it.

On the other hand the question of immigration is of prime importance to help divorce the worker from the capitalist agencies who dangle the immigration issue before his eyes, cheating him and thereby capturing his vote in their own interest.

The Socialist Labor Party points out to the worker the absurdity of raising a hue and cry against the insignificant displacement of labor by immigration, as against the wholesale displacement of labor by the privately owned machinery of capitalism.

The anti-immigration cry comes from the felon class of capitalism who utter it as a sort of pretense of sympathy for the workers. No longer able to deny the suffering and misery of the people they now try to put the responsibility for it anywhere, so long as it is away from themselves.

These gentry too are the very ones who brought and continue to bring the immigrant here, and so long as immigration serves their purposes no laws passed even if they would relieve the labor market, would be enforced.

Anti-immigration as an issue is one that is wonderfully calculated to cover up the real sore. If the worker can be sent scurrying to keep out the immi-

grant as his enemy, all the more securely can the real enemy, the capitalist, pluck and exploit him.

On the other hand the immigration issue is a valuable one to illustrate to the worker the futility of supporting the capitalist parties and that can not be done by lying to him and claiming that the immigrant is the cause of all his woe. To do that is to play the worker into the hands of the capitalist parties.

The real cause of the "overstocking of the trades" is the capitalist system of private property in the machinery of production whose rapid improvement keeps continuously displacing labor. Gompers unionism, which shuts out of the union all workmen in excess of the jobs it controls, is logically anti-immigration; the so-called Socialist party is anti-immigration because its leaders are weak-kneed poltroons who cower before the labor fakirs for material support and in the hope of getting "union" votes. The Socialist Labor Party alone holds to the Socialist position, that to prevent immigration would not improve labor's condition, for the reason that whether there is immigration, or no immigration, the condition of labor must deteriorate under the capitalist ownership of the machinery of production whose rapid improvement increases the Reserve Army of labor and thereby lowers its condition by lowering its price or wages.

The militant Socialist does not by any means waste his time in showing up the fallacy of such issues. It is only by taking them up and tearing them to pieces that the militant Socialist can make his agitation effective.

MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

ENTERS FIELD WITH COMPLETE STATE TICKET.

State Conference Held in Boston—Increase in S. L. P. Agitation Since Last Year—Action Taken on Circulating Party Press—Resolutions Adopted.

Boston, Mass., September 14.—The State conference of the Socialist Labor Party of this State has named the following State ticket:

For GOVERNOR—Moritz E. Ruther, Holyoke.

For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Henry C. Hest, Boston.

For SECRETARY OF STATE—Andrew Mortenson, Somerville.

For TREASURER—Carl Frederickson, Worcester.

For AUDITOR—Jeremiah P. McNally, Salem.

For ATTORNEY GENERAL—Dennis McGoff, New Bedford.

The conference met on September 4, at 694 Washington street, Boston. Frank Bohmbach was elected chairman and John Sweeney, secretary. Fred Houtenbrink was elected to examine membership cards. Committees were elected on Organization, Ways and Means; Brennan, Schneider, and Maher; Platform and Resolutions; O'Rourke, McNally, and Reimer; Party Press and Literature; Kinsalas, Bohmbach, and Finkler; Auditors: Doran, Maher, and Schneider.

The secretary submitted the S. E. C. report of carrying out the instructions of the 1909 Conference, and of being able to arrange a more extended agitation tour in the State with Reimer as the speaker.

Arthur E. Reimer, N. E. C. member, reported upon the January and July sessions of that committee. Considerable discussion took place on the reports submitted by the various committees. Twenty thousand copies of the leaflet, "Wages and High Prices," with statement submitted by Committee on Platform to be added, along with the State ticket were ordered for distribution throughout the State.

Reimer reported on the places visited up to date on his agitation tour. Sales of literature were good at meetings held.

The Conference adopted various resolutions. On Organization: Recommended, That Sections elect or nominate a member at each business meeting and select a subject (one of the Labor News

reading room. The members are to bring up a substantial list of Weekly People readers.

S. L. P. ON TOP

REPORT FROM THE COPENHAGEN INT'L CONGRESS.

Running Fight Between the S. L. P. and the S. P. in the Latter's Attempt to Seize the S. L. P. Seat on the Int'l Bureau—S. P. Methods Defeat Themselves—Unity Resolution—Action in Favor of Wezosal.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 2. — In a day, at most in two, the 8th International Socialist Labor Congress, which opened in this city on the 28th of last month in the brilliant manner reported from here on the same day, will close.

In matters concerning the United States, the Congress opened in fact two days earlier, on Friday, August 26, when the International Bureau began its preliminary session. From that date on until to-day there was an almost uninterrupted struggle between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party, resulting in the S. L. P. on top.

It will be remembered that in the Fall of 1908, almost immediately after the elections when the S. P. felt the breath knocked out of it by the election returns; when it found its illusions concerning the million and a half votes openly expected as a "conservative estimate," and the three million votes privately expected, had vanished into thin air; when, worse yet, beginning with the empire city of New York, and in almost all the industrial centers of the land the vote of the previous presidential year had dropped; — in short, it will be remembered that in the Fall of 1908 a motion was launched by one Work of the S. P. Executive Committee for the State of Iowa to move that the International Bureau give both the two American seats on the Bureau to the S. P., in other words, that the S. L. P., whose representative on the Bureau I am, be removed. Iowa being one of the States in which the S. P. had lost heavily, the move evidently was intended to choke off the voice of the S. L. P. in the councils of the International Movement, and leave the S. P. a free field on which to buttress up with fresh false claims the claims it had previously set up and which events were demonstrating as false.

It will furthermore be remembered that in November of last year Mr. Victor L. Berger, in pursuit of the above move, came to Europe; attended the November session of the International Bureau; there moved that the seat occupied by me be given to him; and finally, that, his move being then and there thoroughly exposed by Paul Kretlow, whom the Party had appointed my substitute for the occasion, Berger's efforts failed.

There remains only this antecedent to add. The S. P. delegation came to Copenhagen early, and early began to wire-pull for the purpose of unseating the S. L. P. from the International Bureau.

Well, then, on Friday morning, when the Bureau met, Berger was there. It is customary at the sessions of the Bureau for a sheet of paper to be passed around on which each "member of the Bureau, present," inscribes his name and the country from which he hails. I signed my name. When the list was complete I took a look at it, and found Berger's signature on. Just as the chairman was about to adjourn the session, I rose and said: "I desire some information before this session adjourns. I see on the list of those who have signed themselves present as 'members of the bureau' three names from America, myself and two others. I desire to know how many delegates America is entitled to here and what their names are." The answer was given by the International Secretary Huysmans as follows: "America is entitled, like all other countries who have no parliamentary representation, to two delegates on the Bureau. They are, for the Socialist party, Hillquit, and, for the Socialist Labor party, DeLeon. If any one else is present he can only be an alternate." The answer amounted to a striking out of

Berger's name from the list. That was "first blood."

One should think that, upon that robe administered by me to Berger's attempt to appear as a Bureau member, and also to Hillquit, who sat beside Berger as chaperon, the gentlemen would have learned caution. It was otherwise. Hillquit rose up immediately and said: "What Comrade Haysman says is partly correct and partly incorrect. It is incorrect to say that the American delegates represent several parties. They represent America. It is correct to say that I and DeLeon are the present members of the Bureau. But next Monday the delegations from America will meet and, as at Stuttgart, elect by majority, as all other nations do, another delegate in DeLeon's place."

The quibble of claiming that the representatives from America, or from any country that has different parties, did not represent their own parties but represented their respective countries, together with the double falsehood of claiming that all other nations elect their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote, and that such was the procedure observed at the previous Int'l Congress, at Stuttgart, by the two delegations from America, recalled to my mind the Hillquitian feat, performed in America when he was trying to rob the S. L. P. of its name, and which consisted in presenting at court thirty-one affidavits to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist.

The Int'l Secretary promptly tackled those statements of Hillquit that fell under his jurisdiction. He said: "It is an error to claim that representatives of opposing parties represent, each, the whole country and not their own respective parties. As to all countries electing their representatives on the Bureau by a majority vote cast in joint session that is neither the fact, nor is the principle acceptable. Take Russia, for instance. If majorities at joint sessions elected the representatives, then the majority party could wipe out the representation on the Bureau of the minority parties."

Thereupon I took up that portion of Hillquit's statement of which I had special knowledge. I said: "I feel compelled to take the floor to rectify the statement of Hillquit that, at the last Int'l Congress the two delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote cast in joint session. The fact is we came together only to apportion the votes—a new thing at Stuttgart. For the rest, it is without foundation in fact to say that we voted jointly for the representation on the Bureau. I am not responsible for Hillquit on this Bureau, and he is not responsible for me, as we otherwise would be if we had voted jointly. The fact is that each delegation appointed its own party representation on the committees of the Congress; the fact is that, even on the subject of apportioning the vote of the two parties, we proceeded upon a principle that amounted to each having equality of vote." And I rubbed this in three times, seeing I translated myself into German and French. This was "second blood," and Hillquit looked it.

"Third blood" was drawn by the S. L. P. the very next day. Hillquit returned to the charge. When the Bureau opened he introduced a resolution in which he said the S. L. P. had ceased to exist, etc., and according to which the vote cast by the members of the Bureau was to be according to their vote in Congress. Against this, as I stated in answer, I had no objection; but I insisted that the resolution in no wise decided, as Hillquit claimed it did, the issue of the previous day. I uttered the warning that the introduction of such a resolution under the claim that it decided the question of how the two American delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau could only be a surreptitious attempt to decide the latter question by a motion which, on its face at least, did in no wise concern that issue. The language of the Int'l Secretary and of several other representatives caused Hillquit to take back water. He declared he did not mean to affect the status of the S. L. P. on the Bureau. With this formal declaration on his part I declared myself in accord with his motion.

All this happened before the Congress met, and it all had the effect of materially affecting Hillquit's reputation for straightforwardness with the bulk of the Bureau.

The next day the Congress opened. The following day, Monday, the National Sections—that is the name given to the delegates and delegations of each nationality—met. The only thing that could concern the American Section was reapportionment of the respective votes of the two delegations—

When the American Section met I moved the status quo. Spargo, S. P., moved that one vote be given to the S. L. P. and the other 13 belonging to the American Section be given to the S. P. Had Spargo stopped there, the S. L. P. delegation would have debated the motion; and the S. L. P. delegation, rather than bother the Bureau to whom an appeal lay in case of inability to agree, would have yielded the point, and it would have granted the S. P. the privilege of paying 300 francs more as dues to the Bureau—each vote costs 100 francs. But Spargo did not stop there. He announced that "happily or unhappily" his delegation were under strict instructions to cast their votes for both seats on the Bureau. I then demanded from the chair, Mr. Robert Hunter, whether that was his view regarding his party's instructions. He answered in the affirmative, and there was nothing to do but for the S. L. P. delegation to withdraw from the joint session. Upon the question of the seat on the Bureau the S. L. P. was determined to yield not an inch. An appeal to the Bureau seems inevitable further discussion was a waste of time. We withdrew, and the secretary of our delegation notified the Int'l Secretary of our appointments:—myself on the Bureau and the names of our appointees on the five Congress Committees.

On the following Wednesday I brought up the matter before the Bureau. I showed out of the official reports of the S. P. itself that its allegation of 53,375 members was a gross exaggeration; I showed by the official election returns that their claim of large growth in votes was not in keeping with the facts, seeing they had dropped heavily all over the land, in New York alone so heavily that our joint votes in that city were now below what the S. L. P. vote alone was 11 years ago when they split away. I showed that the cry of growth based on the Milwaukee victory was fictitious. On this point I said: "Imagine a France or a Germany, or any other country in Europe, in the New York, in the largest city of which, a certain party presents the picture I just described; imagine that in the second city, the Chicago of which, that party's vote declined from 47,000 to a little over 17,000 last year; imagine that in the third and fourth and fifth cities, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco and the St. Louis of which country, the vote had been annihilated despite fusion with the capitalist parties as happened in St. Louis; imagine that such decline in votes is the feature of a certain party generally, but that in a city of the 13th rank, in a Milwaukee, there was a municipal victory. Could it be justly claimed that that isolated victory typified such a party all over the country? Would not the conclusion rather be that the condition of such a party all over the country typifies the victory in that city of thirteenth rank?" Finally I exposed the degree of reliability that could be attached to the utterances of the S. P. by inviting the Bureau to contrast the signed report by Berger of what took place last November, when he applied for the seat of the S. L. P. on the Bureau, with the official report issued by the Bureau itself. I held up the two documents and contrasted them.

This settled the question of the seat on the Bureau. Berger who tried to speak, was denied the floor by the chairman, who reminded him that only DeLeon and Hillquit were the American members of the Bureau. In opposition to me spoke Hillquit. He said not a word about the seat on the Bureau. He only wanted for his party 13 out of the 14 votes allotted to America. His speech was the regulation anti-S. L. P. speech of the S. P.ites—the S. L. P. was dead; only DeLeon was left; the S. P. had 53,375 members; the S. L. P. was only a tremendous impediment to the S. P. hurrying the S. P. everywhere; and more to the same effect. Hillquit was answered by Rosa Luxemburg with a neat incisive speech. She said: "The leading feature of Hillquit's speech is an inextricable contradiction to me. I do not understand how, if the S. P. is as large as it claims and the S. L. P. consists of DeLeon only, one single man could so tremendously hurt 53,375 others." The matter of the S. L. P. seat on the Bureau being considered settled in favor of the S. L. P., the S. P. motion to reduce the S. L. P. vote in the Congress from 3 to 1 was put. Even that carried only by the narrow margin of 3. The vote stood 10 for the status quo, and 13 against, there being a number of important members absent on committees who were too well informed to have voted with that purely accidental majority. A European wit who was present remarked that what gave the S. P. that majority of 3 was the speech of Rosa Luxemburg; that she, being violently hated by the nationalists of Eastern Europe, whatever side she took they took the opposite. I answered that I would rather have 1 vote

for the S. L. P. with Rosa Luxemburg's speech than our former 3 without that speech. Another observer present informed me that S. P. delegates had been going around saying: "The S. L. P. has nothing—only one rotten daily paper." But—did I say the matter on the Bureau was settled? Even those best acquainted with the antecedents and underhanded methods of Mr. Hillquit would have been excused for not anticipating the gentleman's next move.

It will be remembered that Hillquit had introduced a resolution according to which the members of the Bureau were to have as many votes as the individual parties which they respectively represented held in the Congress, instead of, as now, 1 vote each. It will also be remembered that I expressed myself in accord with the plan. Now then, after the S. L. P. vote was reduced from 3 to 1, there appeared along with that proposed Hillquit resolution, an amendment tacked to it and providing that NO PARTY SHALL HAVE A REPRESENTATION ON THE BUREAU UNLESS IT CASTS 2 VOTES IN THE CONGRESS, and that amendment bore the signature of Troelstra of Holland headed by the signature of—whom?—of Mr. Hillquit!!!

It was an instance in which the theory was demonstrated that dishonesty betrays stupidity. Civilized legislative methods demanded that the purpose of a law be expressly stated. To get the S. L. P. in Congress reduced with express assurances that there was no purpose to remove the S. L. P. from the Bureau, and then bring in a proposition whereby the reduced vote would be made the ground for automatically vacating the S. L. P. seat—such a move was so obviously dishonorable that it, better than aught I could have proved, illustrated to the Bureau what the S. P. methods are which the S. L. P. was constantly forced to wrestle with; the move was so transparently underhanded that the large majority of the Bureau must have promptly seen through it. Despite repeated efforts on the part of Hillquit to bring up his original proposition, which would have dragged up behind it that typically Hillquitian amendment to his own motion, the Bureau shoved it aside. The question of proportional vote on the Bureau is now left for the next Bureau session—some time at the end of next year.

In view of the above Hillquitism I found it necessary to take a specific step at yesterday's full session of the Congress. A Unity Resolution, reiterating in more emphatic language the Unity Resolution of Amsterdam, was introduced by the French delegation and lay before the Congress, and was received with general applause, the S. P. delegation joining. I took the platform. I announced myself as a delegate from a country where the parties were split; I declared myself in loyal accord, without mental reservation, with the proposed resolution; and I added: "A similar resolution was adopted six years ago at Amsterdam, it was adopted unanimously, the S. P. delegation voting for and applauding it. Nevertheless, when, in obedience with the said decree of the Congress, the S. L. P., altho' the smaller party, set pride aside, and in January, of last year tendered unity to the S. P. upon no conditions other than the principles of the International Congress, the tender was rejected. For these reasons I here call upon the S. P. delegation to take the platform, and let this Congress know whether that party's applause for, and support of, the resolution before us is merely Platonic demonstrations covering mental reservations. For my party I here state that, by January, we shall have a committee, elected by the Party, ready to confer with a similar committee from the S. P. to carry out this resolution. I call upon the S. P. to let this Congress know what it is to expect from the S. P." Hillquit came upon the platform and answered. It would have been "money in his pocket" if he had not. His answer was that there was unity now in the United States; that the S. L. P. was dead; that our report to the Congress was 'muddled'; and that they would receive me with open arms provided I abandoned my "harmful" I. W. W. whims against the Unions, which are not wanted by the American proletariat. I did not care to dignify such an answer with a reply. The hypocrisy and duplicity of the answer was commented upon by many delegates with Comrade Olive M. Johnson and myself as we were leaving the Congress hall and were crossing the courtyard.

On the evening of that same day, in the Committee of which Mrs. Johnson is a member, and Haywood and Berger are the S. P. members, Haywood delivered an excellent, genuinely S. L. P. speech in which he exposed the A. F. of L. as a body that systematically divided the workers; and he declared there was no real Union Movement in America, so long as the A. F. of L. controlled the Union situation, and we did not have a united class conscious movement. Mrs. Johnson thereupon approached him with the question whether he did not fear that "Comrade Hillquit," who had denounced the I. W. W., as above stated, on that

KATZ THROUGH INDIANA

NATIONAL ORGANIZER, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, REPORTS.

Connections Made for the Organization in Leading Cities of State—Party Branches Started on Work Anew—Successful Trip.

Detroit, September 12.—On Saturday, September 10, my tour of the State of Indiana ended with a large meeting at the Court House in Fort Wayne. I held meetings and carried on agitation work for the Socialist Labor Party in the "grand state of Indiana," as the politicians call it in their stump speeches, in the following cities: Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Logansport, and Fort Wayne. About Evansville I reported in my last letter.

At Terre Haute I held a most successful open air meeting, secured two subs for the Weekly People and one for our German Party organ. Terre Haute is a railroad town. There are very few foreigners among the working class in the town. No "Hunkies, Polacks, Jews, Dagoes," or 'other "hordes of Europe." Yet the conditions among the workers I found to be the same as all over. The part of the city where the poorest people live is just as dilapidated and miserable as among the "foreigners" in other cities; the standard of living just as low.

From Terre Haute I went to Indianapolis. At the Section's business meeting, which I attended, seven new members were admitted; this shows that the comrades there are up and doing. I spoke at an outdoor meeting, and a German meeting was arranged in the Section's headquarters. Indianapolis is the seat of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and it is mainly in Indianapolis that the money to cover the expense of my tour of the State was raised, by the members of the Section.

Anderson, Ind., was my next stop. This is the home town of the ex-Reverend Strickland, now S. P. spellbinder. This gentleman is now advertising himself to speak for any Local that can raise fifty dollars worth of subscription cards for Berger's Social Democratic Herald. The circular, which, besides the above offer, contains a picture of both Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, does not state how much Mr. Strickland can keep for himself out of the fifty. At any rate, in this way the ex-Reverend does not run any chances of collecting buttons and coughdrops, which is often the lot of many a poor minister of the gospel.

There was also a meeting of the S. P. held on the square at Anderson, where I addressed a crowd, but our meeting lasted longer and then there was unity of the two audiences. Thus, I had an opportunity to speak about "unity" of the two parties, and why it does not exist.

At Muncie the Socialist Labor Party has a number of staunch friends. The S. P.-ers talk about carrying Indiana in Muncie this fall. Our meetings were successful and so was other agitational work; literature was sold and subs were received. One of the meetings was held on an empty lot alongside the S. P. headquarters, not in the centre of the town, but on the outskirts. The meeting was attended by men who came there to hear our side, not merely passers-by. The meeting was a good one, and a number of questions were asked and answered.

At Marion, Ind., the Socialist Labor Party had a very active Section, composed mainly of glass workers. There were formerly sixteen glass factories at Marion; only one is left. The members of the Socialist Labor Party were scattered. Then there was a strike.

It is now six years and the strike very day as a harmful whim against the A. F. of L. would demand that he drop his whim or get out of his party.

One more point of importance. The Daily People having brought me news of the attempted extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Lettish political refugee who is the Editor of the S. L. P. Lettish organ "Proletarets," I introduced in the Committee on Resolutions a resolution in his favor. There had been adopted another resolution condemning the Russian attempt against the right of asylum on the person of another political refugee now in Switzerland. Wezosal's name and a short description of his case were inserted into that other resolution right after the name of the refugee in Switzerland.

The first business session of the Congress, after the opening and festive one, took place only yesterday. The Committees took up all the time. Of real and vital general importance there has been nothing before the Congress. It has been mainly a friendly gathering of men and women engaged in the Social Question from all parts of the world.

DANIEL DE LEON.

is still supposed to be in force. Comrades J. Dillon and Evan Dillon, who were active in the movement, have only now again been placed in a position where they can once more fall in line. So the readers of the Daily and Weekly People will again hear from Marion, Ind.

On Labor Day I was in Logansport and saw the Labor Day parade; it looked more like a funeral. The only live thing in the baker's dozen that turned out was the brewery wagons decorated in fine style. The surrounding counties went "dry" last election, but Logansport did not, and there is no better day to go from a "dry town" to a "wet town" than Labor Day and buy "wet provisions," buy much and save car fare. So the advertising was quite in line.

The S. P. has no organization in Logansport. The S. L. P. has a number of members-at-large. At a meeting held four men subscribed for the Weekly People.

At Fort Wayne seven yearly subs for the Weekly People were secured with the help of our friends there. Some joined the Party. I held good meetings in that town. I met quite a number of the S. P. men. The best ones among them are great admirers of Debs. They would ask: "Is Debs in favor of Industrial Unionism?" "Yes, so he claims," I would answer. "Well, I believe in industrial unionism, too." What Debs is, they are. Surely, if Debs would partake of too many cucumbers they would get the bellyache.

But there is an element in the S. P. which is worse than that. There was a gentleman of the S. P. in Fort Wayne from Florida on a colonization, co-operative land-selling scheme. He spoke on the subject publicly, and visited people. The day after I was to leave he was advertised to speak again, this time another subject, "The Economics of Comrade Jesus!"

Rudolph Katz.

AGAINST LABOR POLITICS, SEEKS LABOR'S VOTE

Such Are the gyrations of Mr. J. J. Keegan, A. F. of L. Unionist, in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 15.—John J. Keegan, an American Federation of Labor unionist, who, like so many more of his type, ban Socialist politics from unions to the tune of "no politics in the union," and then plunge head foremost into capitalist politics, is trying desperately for a political portfolio. He wants to be a representative to the State legislature from Marion county. And in his strenuous attempt to "get there," "Johnny" is saying things in contradiction to his pal, Samuel Gompers, head of the A. F. of L. and second head of the Civic Federation, another Socialist "smashing" concern.

Last week Gompers was here speech-making. He endorsed the out and out political jobs seeking and capitalist serving ambitions of J. J. Keegan, and after Gompers paid his compliments to the said J. J. K., he went out of his way to do a good turn to Senator A. J. Beveridge, whom he lauded as among the best friends of labor. He boomed the Senator for his stand on the child labor proposition.

But Samuel has departed, and now Keegan comes out with his "say." He begs to differ, and he goes after Beveridge hammer and tongs. Incidentally, he it observed, Keegan says he will support John W. Kern, late Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, for U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Now J. J. K., along with other artists in the "labor leader" profession, is getting out a Democratic campaign document in which the record of Senator Beveridge on labor legislation is attacked. The pamphlet calls attention to the fact that D. M. Parry is a supporter of Beveridge.

The pamphlet says that the "question of whether men shall be tried in court without a jury for the alleged violation of an injunction in a labor dispute is the greatest question now before the laboring people of America." In this connection it says:

"It is to be regretted that Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who in campaign times heralds himself as the only great and true friend of labor, should espouse his friends Parry and other opponents of labor and stubbornly oppose the right of trial by jury in such cases."

The pamphlet says that while Senator Beveridge introduced a child labor bill in Congress he has allowed it to drag along and has never brought it to passage. On the other hand, he says, Kern, when a member of the Indiana State Senate seventeen years ago, long before Beveridge ever thought of running for Senator, aided the passage of a child labor law for this State. It is the present law of Indiana on the subject, it is said.

Copies of the pamphlet will be distributed by the Democratic State Committee among workingmen all over the State.

WEZOSAL MEETING

Protests Being Organized Throughout Country.

In New York City the Executive Committee of the Political Refugees' Defense League is directing this work and the plans which will be put forward will be on a scale demanded by the exigency of the present situation. Two Russian political refugees have recently been arrested on this continent, Russia having demanded the arrests. One of these men is Julius Wezosal, of Boston, editor of the Lettish S. L. P. paper, "Proletarets," the other is a revolutionist who was seized at Winnipeg, Canada.

The Executive Committee has issued a call to organizations in this city to support the league in the work which must be again taken up to defeat the perfidious aims of Russia. It urges the necessity of serious effort and also calls for finances to meet the expenses of prosecuting the cases. Following is the committee's call:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Political Refugees' Defense League, held on the 14th day of September, 1910, it was decided to call a conference of all organizations represented in it for the purpose of organizing the agitation against the extradition of the two newly arrested comrades in Boston and Winnipeg.

"The reports received at the meeting showed that the situation in both cases is highly dangerous, and that the Russian government has renewed its efforts to destroy the right of asylum in the United States.

"In the Boston as well as in the Winnipeg case, witnesses must be brought from various places in the United States and Europe under a great expense. Other disbursements are necessary for the proper preparation of the defense.

"The treasury of the Political Refugees' Defense League is exhausted after the disposition of the Pouden and Rudowitz cases, and if money will not come in at once, we may face the extradition of these two revolutionists and many others may follow.

"We therefore request all organizations represented and not represented in the League to send their delegates to a conference to be held Tuesday evening at 8.30 p. m., September 20th, 1910, at Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton street, New York City.

"In the meantime contributions should be sent to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, at 230 East Broadway, New York City."

NEWARK WEZOSAL CONFERENCE.

Newark, September 19.—A Wezosal Defense Conference has been organized here to arouse public attention to the outrage which Russia seeks to commit upon the person of Julius Wezosal, the political refugee whom it had arrested in Boston. The conference has elected committees to visit the following organizations and seek their co-operation in holding public protest meetings: Italians, Hungarians, English, Jewish, Polish, Swedish, and the Socialist party. The conference meets again tomorrow evening, 8 o'clock, at 128 Howard street, Newark.

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN PHILA.

Mass Meeting Arranged for Sunday, September 25.

Philadelphia, September 19.—The Wezosal Defense League of this city will hold a mass meeting Sunday, September 25, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mercantile Hall, Franklin and Poplar streets. This meeting will be held as a protest against the contemplated extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Russian political refugee, from Boston.

Julius Wezosal and Charles Edward Russell will both speak at this meeting, and there will be other speakers, in Hungarian, German, Lettish, and Jewish. All friends of freedom are called upon to attend the meeting and raise their voice in protest both against the attempt at wrongful extradition and against the Russian-American extradition treaty.

CHICAGO TAKES UP WEZOSAL'S CASE.

Chicago, September 14.—The Political Refugees' Defense League in this city has actively taken up the case of Julius Wezosal, editor of "Proletarets," who has been arrested in Boston at the behest of the Russian government. The Defense League has gotten out circulars calling attention to this latest outrage of Russia and its attempt to extradite a political refugee. The circulars are being sent to all organizations which helped in freeing Jan Pouden and Christian Rudowitz, who had also been sought by the murderous arm of the Czar.

The League is calling for protest meetings all over the country, and is urging

liberal financial support. Its headquarters in Chicago are at 180 Washington street.

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN DETROIT.

Detroit, September 20.—The workingmen of Detroit are arranging for to hold a monster protest meeting in behalf of Julius Wezosal. A call for defense conference has been held and many organizations besides the Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W. Locals have loyally responded. The protest meeting will be held on Sunday, October 2, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at Social Turn Hall, Sherman street.

Workingmen are asked to help advertise the meeting by securing circulars from the committee.

There will be speakers in various languages.

LETTISH WORKMEN PROTEST.

Against the United States Government Aiding the Russian Tyranny.

On September 11th, a meeting to protest against the illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee, was held under the auspices of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation Section New York, and Lettish Socialist party New York branch "Zinas Beedri" at Narodni Budowa Hall, 321-5 East 73rd street. A collection which was taken up amounted to \$11.47.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

Whereas, America has been a sheltering place or all, especially political fugitives; and

Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal, recently arrested, has been a revolutionist in Russia, and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Proletarets," and

Whereas, the charges alleging him to be an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis are without a basis; and

Whereas, The United States government has no lawful reason to deliver Julius Wezosal to the tyrannical inquisition of Russia, nor together with the Russian officials, Shlippenbach and Rosen, try to prove Wezosal an Anarchist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, three hundred workingmen, assembled in Narodni Budowa Hall, on this eleventh day of September, raise our voices in protest and ask to have political rights upheld, and also demand the unconditional and speedy release of our Comrade, Julius Wezosal.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

"This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to credit by the work, to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

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The new weekly South Slavonian organ of the S. L. P., is published at 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price \$1 per Year. It behooves all comrades and sympathizers coming in contact with South Slavonian (Servians, Croatsians, etc.), workingmen to call their attention to and solicit their subscription to the Radnicka Borba.

Sample copies free upon application.

Subscriptions may also be placed through the Weekly People, Box 1576, New York.

GRAFT

AN "ISSUE" THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO MISLEAD THE WORKERS, WHO HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN FROM ABOLITION OF GRAFT—PROLETARIAT MUST ORGANIZE FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

By Louis C. Frahm.

The "issue" of graft is to be the dominant issue of the Capitalist political parties during the coming campaign. And while "Honest Politics" has always been, more or less an issue in the past, it never assumed the immense agitational proportions it has assumed now. This conclusion is inevitably superinduced by a study of the existing political situation. The alignment of forces in the Rep-Dem political camps is along the lines of the abolition of graft and the ending of the corrupt rule of the "bosses," and the campaign of both those who now control the political offices and political spoils, and those who desire to do so, will be waged along these lines.

The preliminary advances culminating in this situation have been everywhere evident. Within the last year, graft investigations have been more than numerous—in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in New York, and in other States. Here in New York the activity in this direction has been particularly intense; and as the Empire State is more or less of a pace-setter for the rest of the country, the matter can be best analyzed by confining ourselves to it.

The incident of the Conger-Alldis investigation is still fresh in the public mind; as a result of it, two State Senators were driven into private life, and Aldridge, Republican machine boss and intimate friend of Assembly Speaker Wadsworth, defeated overwhelmingly for Congress in a district strongly Republican. As a result of this exposure of political graft, the State Legislature was compelled to act. But the ways of the politicians are tortuous and crooked, and difficult is it to defeat their schemes. A committee, composed of five Republicans, was instituted for the legislative investigation of political corruption; but the method of procedure they were allowed to adopt was such as to render the sincere exposure of graft and legal conviction of grafters difficult—almost impossible. The Legislative Investigating Committee is now at "work" presumably to achieve what it was organized for; but its methods and spirit of action are so perfunctory as to be incapable of achieving effective results. Nevertheless, the majority of the people do not understand this; and the plan is an admirable one to create political capital for those in need of it and to lead the voters astray,—this being the reason why it was called into being.

An element of tremendous power and possibilities has been introduced by what promises to be a Hearst-Roosevelt alliance. The Colonel has been travelling a political road that has practically landed him, theoretically, in the Hearstite camp, the official members of which have of late treated him as a friend; in fact, he seems to have out-Hersted Herod and become even more "radical" than Hearst. Now this latter aspirant for political honors addressed an Open Letter to Roosevelt asking him to give up his trip out West, come back to New York, and "fight the corrupt bosses" of both parties, particularly the Republicans. The reply of the ex-President is significant: "I am going back to my State, as mentioned by Mr. Hearst, to fight the bosses. I will welcome the support of any man who wishes to aid in the fight." Incidentally, it may be said that such an alliance would be a potent future force; the economic-political situation in the United States has been, and is, rapidly assuming a form that will impel the rearing of a government east in the Caesarian mold of ancient Rome, for decadent societies ever seek refuge in despotism; and an alliance between Roosevelt and Hearst (whose political lineaments are comparable to those of Caesar and Crassus, the one having popular prestige and influence, the other money and patient scheming ability) would prove inevitable in striving to establish a dictatorship draped in the drapery of "liberal ideas," the outlines of which are already visible in the despotism of the Judiciary;—undefeatable save by a powerful, revolutionary Socialist movement thoroughly organized on both the political and economic field. But, for the present, such a move would have the immediate effect of centering the Congressional and State campaign on the issue of destroying political corruption.

Of course, this issue will be used by the politicians merely as a means of gaining political place and power, for

the purpose of personal aggrandizement. It is of the same cloth as the other "issues" of bourgeois political parties—false in its promises and intentions, a snare to capture the workers' votes, of utility only to the moral pirates sailing the sea of capitalist political action. Recently, the editor of "Current Literature" wrote: "Again the time draws near when the country must be saved. Within the next four weeks, in hundreds of congressional districts, will be decided just what the country must be saved from this year. Then we will know; now we can only guess at the deadly perils that confront us." The sarcasm here is evident; as is also the implication that, whatever is to be brought forth, will be false and conducive only to advance the interests of politicians.

From all this, some might conclude that this new spasm of civic righteousness is of a kind with those of the past, the exhortation of graft and grafters being a phenomenon of periodic occurrence in American political life: partially through the interested agitation of politicians hungry for office, partially through the agency of some unusually flagrant act of corruption, the habitually somnolent mind of the public is aroused, venting its anger in declamatory denunciation of official miscreants (a few of whom, the least guilty, are punished), and the election of new and "honest" men to office; and then all subsides, leaving the deplorable reign of graft in unmoisted peace. Such a conclusion, however, would be erroneous. The present furor about graft is much more significant, than the ordinary affairs of this nature: it is a rootlet imbedded deep in the economic-political soil, having for companion rootlets the increasing arrogance of the Judiciary, the "radicalism" of men like Roosevelt and Hearst; with their firm establishment of a capitalist-directed "democratic" despotism as its tree-fruit. It demonstrates that in our economic development we have reached a crisis.

Capitalist concentration of economic power is steadily deepening the morass of misery that gulfs the working class. One must verily possess eyes that see not and ears that hear not, to fail to realize that the increasing exploitation and misery of the proletariat is an actual fact.

It is an evil of modern society to convert all things within its grasp into merchandise: art, science, literature become, in the debauching atmosphere of capitalist material interests, so much raw material for the economic masters to exploit. Workingmen and women are also subject to this process: they are considered as merchandise, their ability to work—labor power—being bought and sold in the labor market. This commodity nature of the workers' labor-power spells ever increasing misery for the proletariat. Improved machinery and the formation of huge industrial combines which eliminate individual skill, by decreasing the number of employees is rapidly increasing the number of the unemployed; and the price of commodity labor-power—in other words, wages—being governed by the law of supply and demand, steadily by the ever-changing standard of living, it follows that the wages of the workers will be lowered in even tempo with the increase of unemployment. Added to this is the higher cost of living, a phenomenon caused by the inner mechanism of capitalist production, which the bourgeois does not comprehend; and comprehending not, their "economists" advance all manner of ridiculous explanations, while the decadent capitalists, awed at a thing they cannot explain, fly to the "unknowable"—and plunge into the depths of a degrading mysticism. And yet the cause is simple to grasp; the depreciation in the value, hence purchasing power, of gold, due to the crystallization of less labor-power in its production, is responsible for high prices, which cannot be legislated out of existence. These two factors—a, on the average, decreasing wage, and the increased cost of living—have united to stir the workers into action. Vaguely they realize that something is wrong with a society which plunges them in the depths of ever-greater poverty; vaguely they are commencing to see that action is necessary; and this spirit is crystallized into the great number of recent strikes.

The despotic actions of the Judiciary in using its power in the interest of the employers by making successful strikes almost impossible, is adding fuel to the workers' discontent. And they are beginning to utter threats against the

Judicial tyrants.

Such a spirit of revolt, vague and confused as it is, nevertheless implies danger to the capitalist rule of plunder. It must be stilled and utilized to enhance the power of capitalism; and what better method than to distract the attention of the toilers from the CAUSE of their misery, centering it on the issue of "graft"—and then using their interest to increase the political power and prestige of such "radicals" as Roosevelt, plant tool of capitalist interests?

This theory is substantiated by the attitude the capitalist press has struck in regard to graft, and the way in which Hearst and Roosevelt are making political capital out of the situation. The press everywhere teems with editorials denouncing those who receive graft-money, but remain silent as the Sahara regarding the equally culpable ones bribing the legislators. And necessarily so, for who does the bribing?—who but the "business interests"? This posture was evidenced by the New York "American" in an editorial pleading for the defeat of Aldridge. It said: "There may be some dubious characters in Congress. But there is not one there who has been CAUGHT with a lobbyist's check in his fingers." Here the inference is plain that guilt attaches only to him who receives the bribe and is caught. The denunciation of such a press cannot be sincere, neither can it result in concrete results tending to destroy graft. Press attacks and legislative investigations do no injury to the corruption which permeates our political mechanism; they but give means of achieving power to scheming politicians, and distract the attention of the Working Class from the only issue it is interested in,—the abolition of wage slavery.

In this situation, Roosevelt sees a splendid opportunity of cementing more firmly his political prestige with the masses; and well is he availing himself of it. In his western tour, his speeches dwell particularly on the necessity of honesty in public life: in Chicago he refused to associate with Senator Lorimer who is charged with buying a seat in the United States Senate, and launched into a diatribe against the corrupt members of the Illinois Legislature. Enthusiasm everywhere greets his presence and ideas; and his recent denunciation of the Judiciary is endeavoring him with the ignorant workers. Of course, Roosevelt's attack is all clap-trap, a mere means of currying favor with the working people. In the event of his once more attaining power, the Judiciary would of necessity be "reformed," a reforming process, however, which would leave its power untouched, eye, even augment it: reform measures increase the power of the thing to be reformed. The history of ancient Rome is conclusive evidence on this head; as is also that of this country: witness, for example, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, intended as a reform measure to appease popular discontent, redounding to the advantage of the capitalist class, used as a curb to keep the organized workers in submission. And an alliance between Roosevelt and Hearst, which already looms on the political horizon, is the logical result of this condition of affairs. Powerful as Roosevelt now is, Hearst's co-operation would make him still more powerful. Hearst possesses more astuteness; already is he chiding the Colonel for being too boisterous in his attacks, particularly on the courts, for he realizes that there must be a limit to their "radicalism," at least, for the present. And such an alliance, cunningly utilizing popular discontent for imperialistic purposes, rendered powerful by the support of unthinking workers, would be a tremendous force hostile to the Socialist Movement.

In this emergency, the duty of the Revolutionary Socialist is plain: it is, not to make an issue of "honest government," as the S. P. does in Milwaukee and Chicago, or to endorse Roosevelt's attacks on the Judiciary, as the Socialist party "Call" and "Volkszeitung" do, but to spread that sound education which will alone crystallize into the integral industrial and political organization of the proletariat—an organization scornful of "reform issues," striving for the Social Revolution.

Graft is no issue to the working class: as a method of corrupt and corrupting capitalist business to buttress and enhance its interests, graft has obviously no interest for the exploited proletariat. It was a Bridge Construction Company that bribed Senator Alldis; business interests engaged in New York street transportation bribed Bedell and Goodsell, lately exposed; it is dishonest capitalist business everywhere which does the corrupting of legislators and supplies the money for the purpose. The political world is but the reflex of the business world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BALLOT

IT IS CIVILIZATION'S METHOD OF DETERMINING WHAT SHALL BE—WOE TO THEM WHO RESIST IT.

In times past Socialists were denounced by the capitalist press as inciters of bloodshed. To-day we hear much less of that kind of talk, for the reason that people in general have learned that Socialists are human beings, very much like the rest of the people, and not one has been heard to incite to bloodshed. In fact, the Socialists of the world are to-day the greatest force that makes for peace, national and international. When the capitalists of the world are busy whipping up patriotism preparatory to hurling the workers of one nation at the throats of the workers of another nation it is the Socialist organizations that do the protesting.

Yes, the capitalist press has changed its tune, Socialists are no longer denounced as inciters to bloodshed now they are "dreamers." "Socialism is a beautiful dream—but only a dream!" "Impossible, impracticable,"—these and other stock words and phrases, are the kinds of arguments used against us now. The people have learned that Socialism is, as its advocates declare, a movement of peace; hence the capitalist press has been compelled to change its tactics.

On the other hand, who has not heard the expression of despair uttered by those who haven't the Socialist knowledge? Socialists often hear such remarks as: "Oh, you Socialists are all right with your talk about the ballot, but this country will see the terriblest uprising in history before this thing is ended." Such remarks are usually preceded by denunciation of trusts, government by injunction, etc., etc.

When a workingman talks thus, ten to one you will find that he is a member of some labor union that has for its head a Gompers, or a Mitchell. What has that to do with his frame of mind? you may ask. Much, very much.

The Gomperses teach that the interests of the fleeing workmen are identical with the interests of the capitalist who fleeces him. The capitalist class possesses the things without which those who do not possess those things can not work and live. The working class is the class that does not possess anything except its power to work. The capitalist uses his power of ownership to grind down the worker, who, naturally enough, resists as best he may. The point is that there never can be harmony and peace between the capitalist and the worker, let alone an identity of interests. It is this Gompers imposed ignorance of the true inwardness of the capitalist system and their position under it that makes the worker hopeless and despairing of anything but a blind enraged uprising against conditions he does not comprehend. With the workers in this state of mind the mission of the Socialist becomes at this time all the more important.

To simply cry out against conditions is childish; to fly in their face is thoughtless and reckless. The men who can not vote right can not in any other way effectively cope with capitalism.

Developing material conditions force revolutions, but there first must be worked a mental revolution in the minds of the people before the new can overthrow the old. The American Colonies were for independence from the restrictions imposed by the British Government long before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was the British who resorted to physical force in an endeavor to keep down the spirit of American independence, but the people were free then, mentally free.

The noise of guns is not all there is to epochs in the world's history. Physical force is not the essence, but merely the accompaniment of revolutions. The resort to physical force is made by those resisting the revolution. To illustrate:

The French Revolution was the most thoroughgoing class upheaval known. The oncoming capitalist class overturned feudalism, the then existing social order, and enthroned itself. This was the revolution. It was accompanied by the conquest of the political power by the Third Estate. The battlefields were the hustings, the weapon was the ballot. The elections were hotly contested. Noble and capitalist strove for seats in the Third House. The capitalists won. The thousands of heads that rolled off the scaffold; the massacres that dyed France purple; these were incidents that occurred AFTER the peaceful parliamentary victory won by the capitalists.

And he who would cauterize the evil of graft must first destroy the system of private business which causes and sustains it.

The issue of the Socialist Labor Party, the only issue capable of doing aught of benefit for the workers, is the abolition of wage slavery—the destruction of the numerous and hideous social evils from which humanity suffers at the present time.

over their feudal lords. When the victors resorted to physical force—it was for the purpose of keeping what they had won. It was the defeated feudal government that first made an appeal to arms. The Civil War here was the result of the South's refusal to abide by the fiat of the ballot box.

In the instances given it will be noticed that physical force was not resorted to by the revolutionists. Each revolution was peacefully accomplished by the ballot. It was the overthrown parties that appealed to the sword, and the revolutionists victorious at the polls were as a matter of course victorious on the field of physical force also.

Education must precede intelligent action, otherwise a man will not know to what purpose to use his weapon. Agitation that would call to arms first is insane. A man does not gain a knowledge of what is to be done from the means by which to accomplish a purpose. Grabbing a gun will not make a man better informed upon the social question than if he seizes the ballot.

The Social Revolution is not a clique revolution. It is the concern of the masses and it must be preached in the market place and in the broad light of day. The language of the physical force advocate lands him in jail, and though the Socialist may land there too, it is an act of capitalist felony that puts him there. Physical force propaganda shrivels into a conspiracy. It has nothing in common with a revolution.

While the Socialist movement is a movement of peace it does not follow that Socialists are Quakers or fools. The Socialist Labor Party conducts its agitation upon the lines of peace, fighting its battles on the battlefield of civilization—the hustings. It may happen in the future as in the past that the fiat of the ballot box will again be resisted. But the Socialist movement, intelligent and numerous enough to triumph at the ballot box will know how to deal with those who will rise in rebellion against it. Different than in previous epochs the social revolution will have but one class in opposition, and that class is so small numerically, as to be contemptible. It is doubtful if the capitalist class of this country would attempt resistance. Left to themselves and their menials, with no workingmen to serve as food for cannon, the American capitalist class would cut a sorry figure. European lords, who are taught that bravery is honor, might dare to face the serried ranks of Socialist hosts only to succumb; but can one imagine the American ruling class, sanders of sugar, waterers of molasses, dealers of shoddy, whose spurs have been earned on the field of swindle—can one imagine resistance from such a "field of honor"? Swindlers are ever cowards, and ten to one the swindling ruling class of this country will not dare to resist the proletariat whom an intelligent purpose has welded together, and whom a sound aim impels to its goal. When the day of our victory comes the ruling class will tremble in its stolen boots. To-day because the workers are divided—divided because they do not recognize their class interests—led by the nose by the Belmonts and Gomperses for the same reason—it is easy for the capitalist class to play the bully; but like all bullies, this bully will crawl when a genuine power confronts it. The working class, animated by Socialist knowledge, will become a giant instead of the weakling it is to-day.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE
Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

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LABOR DAY FARCE

Seattle Unions Turn Themselves Into Employers' Advertising Concern.

Seattle, Wash., September 7.—The Labor parade here held for observing eyes some amusing features worthy of chronicle. The procession was summed in the word "advertising." The hand of the boss was visibly brazenly in control, without any thought that concealment would be advisable. Such perfect confidence in the institution of slavery! They show the "Seattle spirit" of docility to "local" exploitation and the "patriotism" and "loyalty" to any "home product" brand of slavery.

The bakers marched in new white (good sales for local makers). Two-thirds of the bakers were working, and those in parade were excused by the boss for three hours to attend the parade and then return to work. These furloughed men carried the boss' placards, to boost his wares. Their float exposed two immaculate union men unsoiled by labor and beside them two toll-stained men kneading bread and labelled "scabs."

The overall workers rode in factory autos, decorated with ads for the "Bear Brand." They were young girls largely under sixteen, clad in green bonnets, which peculiar color brightened the effect of their sallow, wearied faces.

The machinists mustered about twenty-five out of the thousands of machinists in Seattle. Their chief demonstration was a goat bearing the legend, "Show me a scab." Their secretary has written to non-union men, calling for the unorganized and helpless mass of machinists to individually quit their jobs and stay out individually until offered work at eight hours.

The cigar workers passed out thousands of advertising envelopes containing one cigar of varying brands, thus giving freely a publicity that in paid ads would have cost the exploiters thousands of dollars.

The glass workers surrounded a float wholly advertising the Belknap Glass Company, themselves a free walking ad for the company.

The brigade of red shirts proved to be blacksmiths. They seemed to be chiefly advertising the local beer by the frequent pantomime of the can sharing honors with the blows of the hammer.

The brewery workers rode with their company wagons as a splendid living advertisement of their boss' greatness. Everywhere one saw: "Drink Rainier Beer. Made in Seattle."

The teamsters put in a hard day's work without pay, as the best adv. their bosses could devise. Apparently all the delivery and transfer wagons in town were showing banners to prove their bosses were still "doing business at the old stand." No wonder the bosses are, with Teddy, "delighted" on Labor Day.

The end of the parade was formed of union newsboys organized as college boys to yell, yell,—simply yell—

"Who are
"Who are
"Who are we?
"We are
"We are
"The S. L. P."

But in this case "S. L. P." stood for Seattle Labor Party.

A comrade nearly collapsed on hearing this hoodlum shout for "S. L. P." until he realized that the initials sacred to him also stood for an ephemeral thing hatched over night

under the wing of bourgeois reform, the Seattle Labor Party.

A speaker of the Henry George Lecture Bureau spoke in Fortuna Park on "Populism," on the same platform and program with Tacoma politicians boosting the Republican Insurgent, Polindexter.

The fine Italian hand of Titus is looming into view where union men are beginning to ask, "Who is this Jensen," newly elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Labor Party," handling the \$700 monthly assessments. This person was editor of the Titus organ, "Seattle Socialist." Where he ever did any union labor, records fail to show.

Ah! Brilliant thought! A genius placed the waitresses to follow and distribute cards—one-half of the card contained a homely Jap girl face, and the other half showed a pretty white girl face—asking, "Which will you have?" The great restaurants rode their girls in autos, with signs, "Eat Here." The dear considerate bosses knew the girls could not march, but could advertise their winning smiles as drawers of custom in pretty gown and autos, happy still for their masters. They smiled for the boss. Let us also smile for the poor, wretched girls.

The marching throng acclaimed everything dear to the boss—Seattle products and fraternal exchanges of advertising and auto rides. Let us also, in the spirit of the day, acclaim the paraders the Darlings of Folies.

E. H. Fogarty.

Seattle, Wash., September 7.

Wages and High Prices

A clear exposition of the situation confronting the working class to-day.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 15, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,187
In 1896	26,564
In 1900	24,191
In 1904	24,137
In 1908	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Cowards do not count in battle; they
are there, but not in it.

—EURIPIDES.

RAILROAD RATES AND WAGES.

Some illuminating facts are forthcoming at the Interstate Commerce hearing on freight rates at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Wednesday, the 14th, W. C. Maxwell, general traffic manager of the Wabash Railroad, blurted out a half truth, in his endeavor to bolster up the claim of the railroads that an increase of rates is actually necessary in order for them to continue in operation, and pay wages. Asked as to the operating efficiency of the Wabash, Maxwell said that he "didn't know a damned thing except work," and as for the men under him, "every one of them is doing two men's work." Only a few days ago, he said, forty clerks were let out, in St. Louis alone, because of the necessity of retrenching.

That the retrenching does not affect the stockholders is evidenced by the fact that George Gould, who is a very considerable owner of Wabash, arrived home the other day from a three months' yachting trip on the other side. Nor did the gentleman seem to fear any retrenchment, in so far as his pocket was concerned, for he was very cheerful and optimistic as to the outlook.

Mr. Maxwell may, as he says, "work hard." He was no doubt working very hard while sparring with counsel for the shippers at the rate hearing. His work consists in a little more than just managing the traffic; he must get all that the traffic will bear and conserve it for the idle stockholders whose instrument he is. And of course he does not himself come within the retrenchment zone.

To listen to the testimony at these rate hearings one would think that the only purpose of the railroads in demanding increased rates was to enable them to pay more wages. It is true that wages have been increased ten per cent, but that is only half the truth. The other half of the truth is that in spite of wages increase the railroads have actually reduced the cost of handling the traffic. Mr. Maxwell tells how this is made possible when in speaking of the men under him he says: "Every one of them is doing two men's work."

The railroads are exacting all that the traffic will bear and all that labor can be made to bear. In 1893 the number of tons carried by the railroads for each trainman employed was 5,085, in 1908 it was 7,358, an increase of 2,273 tons per trainman. Trainloads have become much heavier also, rising from 184 tons in 1893, to 352 tons per average trainload in 1908. The increased tonnage did not mean any increase in men, it meant simply more work per man, for whereas in 1893 there was one trainman for eight cars, in 1908 it was one trainman for ten cars. Hence from the data, furnished by the Commission, is shown a 25 per cent. car increase for each trainman, and an increased tonnage per train of over 90 per cent.

Nor do these figures tell the whole story. In the year 1908 86,837 railroad employees were killed or injured; and these figures, be it remembered, are furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads themselves!

The big dividends paid on their watered stock by the railroads are not the result of charging "excessive" rates. The big dividends are the result of the fierce exploitation of employees, "each doing two men's work," and in doing it taking far greater chances than the soldier in battle.

Meanwhile the fact must not be overlooked, that in the years during which both the hazard of the employment, and its sweating, have become more than excessive, the Gompers unions have been

in control of the labor situation. The Interstate Commerce Commission figures condemn such unionism as worse than useless to the men. In fact such unionism is a positive detriment when we find such leaders of it as W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, blowing in the Labor Day issue of the American Federationist, of the "benefits" the organization has secured for its members.

Lee says that "the corporations and the organization are on friendly terms." The "friendly terms" consist of the agreements whereby the union leaders bind the rank and file to the railroad juggernaut, to the tune of "better conditions."

It is high time that railroad workers "cinched" that sort of unionism.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

On the 9th of this month Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address in Indianapolis, the chief point of which was that "friends of labor" should be supported by the votes of the workers as the most expedient remedy for injustices suffered by the toilers. Such "friends of labor," he declared, should be supported without regard to their party affiliation.

Taking this utterance of Gompers as that of a well meaning honorable man, let us examine into the probable outcome of following such advice by the experiences of the past, made in following just such a plan of action as Gompers urges to-day. Here is the way such "practical" plans worked out in practice:

First round: "Friends of labor" legislators get some measure through the Assembly. The Senate turns it down.

Second round: All efforts are concentrated on getting the bill through the Senate, and it goes through but the complexion of the Assembly has changed, and the Assembly does the turning down this time.

Third round: The "friends of labor" get the bill through both houses, and it goes up to the Governor. The Governor, however, turns it down.

Fourth round: Not yet discouraged the advocates of the bill get it through the two houses, and also get it sanctioned by the Governor. Victory! But the court declares the law unconstitutional.

Fifth round: Hope is not yet lost. Every precaution is taken in advance; both houses pass the bill; it is so constructed that it could not be declared unconstitutional; it is up to the Governor to sign it, when lo, and behold, the Clerk of the Legislature has unfortunately left a whole clause out of the bill in the engrossing of it, and of course the Governor could not sign the bill in that mutilated form.

That is about the way the following of such advice as Gompers now gives has worked out in practice in the past. If anyone benefited, it was the "friends of labor" who "got there" by workingmen's votes; just as Gompers would like to see his friend Keegan get there.

It is folly to expect any benefit or redress for labor, by electing capitalist politicians to office, and then expecting them to aid labor as against capitalist interests. It is folly at this late date for any workingmen to follow the advice that Gompers gives, for such advice as he gives has been tried time and time again with just such result as we have sketched. The net results of Gompers "practical" steps have been: Zero.

The workers, the overwhelming majority in the country, should get together and elect their own men, on their own platform, and enact their own laws, and see them enforced too. It is high time that they got through experimenting with "friends of labor" legislators.

If the workers would profit by the experience of the past let them drop all Gompersism, and resolve to obtain their freedom, not by foolishly begging for it, but by manfully striking the only blow that can lead to it—Socialist Labor Party at the ballot box, and Industrial Unionism in the shop.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

A friend who spent his vacation in a New Jersey farming community waxed indignant over the fact that he found farmers' wives "competing with the workers in the city sweatshops." It seems that in the rural communities one person will get from a city manufacturer a consignment of raw material to be worked up into various articles of women's wear. This consignment is then parcelled out among the farmers' wives and women of the village. The prices paid them are very low, thirty cents a day being made by those able to devote the most time to the work.

Long since it was pointed out by the S. L. P. that the term, "land poor," signified that a deep and significant change had come over the boasted independent position of the farmer. In further corroboration of his changed status was the cry that went up over the children leaving the farm. Then came tales of "abandoned farms." Now the absolute decline of the Eastern farmer is evidenced in the fact that the farm

women, and the women of rural communities are forced to compete with the workers in the city sweatshops, very often their own children, who "left the farm."

The rise, in country towns, of human material that can be sweated will be welcomed by the city contractors. There will be no need for shops; no danger from strikes, which the massing of the workers stimulates; grinding down of prices can go on indefinitely among the isolated workers in the country. This in turn is sure to react upon the city workers.

Under the capitalist system city and country are rapidly becoming one thing. Country towns are gradually becoming nothing but sweatshops. Hidden away from the cities the evil is not so discernible, but a walk through such towns will show that want pinches there as well as on the East Side.

The rural communities, wedded to the idea of private property in the holdings that they do not own, look askance at Socialism as that which would take away "their property rights." With their farms mortgaged to the topnotch, and their women forced to undergo factory sweating, the small farmers must, however, undergo a mental revolution.

Bonanza farmers may be riding in automobiles, as the papers state, but for the small farmer the only salvation is in the end of capitalism. Economic development will yet bring him to see it in that light.

THE OVERTURN IN MAINE.

For the first time in thirty years the Democrats of Maine have elected their candidate for Governor. In addition to having complete control of the State Government, which will mean a Democrat for Hale's seat in the United States Senate, the Democrats elected two, and possibly more, Congressmen.

The Maine turn-over is somewhat in the nature of an upheaval, before which the politicians stand amazed, and yet they are quoted as giving reasons for the Democratic sweep: the "liquor problem"; Republican "extravagance"; "Republican dissension"; "the tariff"; etc.; etc. That insurgency, as it is understood nationally, played no part in the affair, is generally acknowledged. What then was really the matter with Maine?

The State of Maine has 33,040 square miles with a population in 1900, not as great as that of St. Louis, Mo. Of the States of the Union, Maine ranks 24th in value of manufactures, third in buckwheat, and eleventh in potatoes. The conservative farming vote in the back counties has been the backbone of the Republican party. Republican "extravagance," waste of public money, would be an issue of considerable importance with the tax-paying farmer vote. But even that coupled with the high cost of living would not be sufficient to explain the unprecedented slump of last Monday.

In Maine, everything from the weather to "good times," came through the Republican party. The farmers there inherited their politics as they did their religion. And yet all is not rosy in Maine. The fact of the matter is that the small farmer is by no means enjoying the "unprecedented prosperity" to which the Republican politicians "point with pride."

At first, when distress arose among them, the farmers rallied to the support of the Republican party stronger than ever, burying Bryanism and kindred "evils." But all this notwithstanding, their own misery continued to grow and spread, until now as a result they have left the Republican party high and dry in the State.

While the press of Maine had given no intimation of what was coming, the Democrats everywhere in the State were remarkably confident of victory. Their confidence was based upon the knowledge of the existence of widespread misery, and the further knowledge that the farmers would like sheep, flock to the Democratic party in the hope that it in some way would better things for them.

The Republicans have long shouted, "As Maine goes, so goes the Union," but they are not echoing that shout to-day, while the Democrats are cheerfully yelling it. The Democrats are claiming that the Maine "revolution" will be duplicated nationally when the returns are read on the morning of November 9th.

That the capitalists will not be averse to a few Democratic victories this year is evident in the utterances of the capitalist press. If the voters are about to swarm like bees the capitalists will be pleased to have them alight in the Democratic hive. They will be safe there.

To the extent that the workers participate in the imbecile flocking backward and forward between the Republican and Democratic parties, it will be an evidence of how the A. F. of L., and other agencies of capitalism are able to keep them in ignorance of the economic reasons for their increasing distress, and in ignorance of the S. L. P., whose very existence is born of these economic conditions, and which party alone has a program that can cope with and end the trouble.

It is a well recognized fact that when

the workingmen voters flock from the Republican party to the Democratic party, and vice versa, it is not out of love for the party they join, but out of hatred for the party which happens to be in power.

The working class voters can be depended upon to flock back and forth between the Republican and Democratic parties until the day that the propaganda of revolutionary Socialism has reached them; then they will turn towards it and bid good-bye forever to the parties of capitalism.

There is a valuable pointer for the Socialist in the Maine slump. It shows us that even voters who have inherited their politics for generations must break loose under economic pressure.

On with the S. L. P. propaganda and break the hold of the old parties on the working class voters.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

From reports coming to Party headquarters, it is clear that the ringing message of the Socialist Labor Party is receiving close and sympathetic hearing by the workers. It can not be otherwise with a movement that bases itself unqualifiedly upon the class struggle.

The experiences of those who are carrying on the S. L. P. propaganda shows that the American workingman is not the physical, mental and moral pollywog that some so-called Socialist theorists would have us believe.

The American workingman is not halted by the fear that Socialism is "too radical"; on the contrary, he is held back from Socialism by those who, in its name, put forth "reform" demands as Socialism; demands differing in no way from the demands of much bigger parties. The workingman reasons that if such demands constitute Socialism in one place, they do in the other, and so reasoning he casts his vote for the quickest realization of what he was told was Socialism—some "reform" movement.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a Socialist one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that correct tactics can follow. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly into the arms of the capitalist politicians who hold forth promises to redress his wrongs. Enlightened, however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no "reform" could possibly make things better; he knows that the "reformer" is the upholder of a system under which he is borne down; then instead of voting, to his own undoing, against a capitalist faction, he votes against the capitalist class, and thereby against the system.

To keep men, engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle, is to keep them in the dark as to the way out, and cause them to be food for cannon for every reformer that comes along.

Those who would "Americanize" Socialism, really mean thereby that they would make it palatable to the middle class "trust busting" vote, through which they hope to land in office. When they intimate that Socialism is "too radical" for American workingmen they simply use the fair name of America as a cloak to conceal ignorance, or a mask behind which to cover their cowardice.

Here is a circular that, like a flashlight, shows how warring capitalists force their employees into the political conflict in their behalf. Such appeals as the following would be spurned by the workers were it not that A. F. of L. Unionism has taught them that the interests of employer and employee are identical. Hence, thanks to Gompersism, the workers, instead of making moves for themselves, become pawns on the capitalist chessboard.

The circular reads:
"NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.
"The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
"Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.

"To Employees:
"This road, and practically all railroads, have recently made an effort to secure increases in freight transportation rates, and in the very near future the question of approval by it of such increases will be the subject of a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The management believes that you desire a decision of the question favorable to the railroads; in fact, that you are vitally interested in such determination of it.

"Our expenses in the recent past have been so greatly increased that unless relief is afforded conditions will result which would of necessity affect you adversely.

"Within a few days petitions urging upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, also upon your Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity for action in the matter favorable to the railroads will be presented to you and your voluntary signatures are solicited.

"J. Q. Van Winkle,
"General Manager.
"Cincinnati, O., August 23, 1910."

THE RACE QUESTION

All Its Evils Due to the Exploiting Class

The race question is at root an economic question.—Andrew Thomson.

When the economic question is settled—and settled right by the political and industrial might of Labor, the race question will wither like Jonah's gourd, for want of nourishment.

The thing that keeps it alive to-day is the private ownership of the earth, and the socially created tools of production of a class, and the fact—springing necessarily from that—that the life business of the world is carried on, not for the benefit of the world's people, but for the profit of a few, all else being merely incidental to that.

There must and shall be a complete change in the principle on which the life business of the world is carried on. The earth and tools of production must be owned and controlled by the race, and production carried on for the use and for the good of the race.

There must be a revolution—not because "we" say it, or because "we" have decreed it—as some people mockingly tell us—but because social development demands it, and offers us but one alternative—revolution or chaos.

We hold no brief for the white race or black race, or any other race. Our brief is that which truth and justice entrust to every honest man and woman. Our brief contains but one clause—the emancipation of the working class—that is all the human race needs to lift it as a whole out of the kingdom of necessity into the republic of freedom.

Nevertheless, there are some things that the white race should remember and lay to heart. Take the U. S., for instance. Is the fact that there are 8 millions of negroes in that country due to an African invasion of America? Is it not due to the fact that the white man invaded Africa and tore them with fiendish brutality from their native soil, tearing children from parents, separating husbands and wives, perpetrating the unnameable horrors of the "Middle Passage," which no decent humane person can read without grief and horror?

Did they not make chattel slaves of them? And did not white men—statesmen, lawyers, parsons, priests, and political economists—justify that black wrong, just as wage-slavery is justified and defended by that same class to-day? And does anyone think that it would not have existed yet if the social parasites had not discovered that the blood and marrow of the "free laborer" (save the mark) was of a "much higher quality" than that of the chattel-slave?—we say no, and in saying that we do not impugn the humanitarian motives of the great and good men, who, like Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, and others, devoted their lives to its abolition.

All the moral filth pertaining to the race question, the murder, cruelty, misery, and crime springing from it, and the streams of hatred, brutality and violence flowing from it, are wholly due to the white man, and particularly to that section who live on the labor of others—the slave-owners, whether they call themselves landlords, money-lords, factory-lords, or simply man-lords.

—Sydney People.

WEZOSAL.

By Alexander Ralph.

The arm of the Czar is long,
And dripping red with gore,
It reaches out for Wezosal
To tear him from our shore.

Because this man has dared
To fight it face to face,
It hopes in its red fingers him
To bloodily embrace.

Comrades, ours the duty!
Comrades, ours the might!
To break the blood soaked fingers of
The reaching Muscovite!

Austrians Strike While Working.

Vienna, September 15.—A campaign of "passive resistance," the Austrian equivalent of a strike, went into effect throughout the Southern Railroad system at midnight, in consequence of a wage dispute between the employees and the owners. The men did not quit work, but, on the contrary, are following implicitly the exact letter of the rules and regulations of the antiquated charters of the lines, with the result of delaying traffic so that by afternoon the system was almost tied up.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

PRIMARY REFORM

For some years past a set of reformers have been declaring that the "evil" of "bad men" in public office was due to the fact that the voters allowed the political machines to do the work of nominating, while all that the voters did was vote the machine-made candidates into office. "Look to the primaries," became the reform slogan, "elect the convention delegates, down with the Bosses, get good men nominated and all will be well."

To-day will be primary day in the cities of the first class in New York State, and in New Jersey there will be State-wide primary elections. Will they have eliminated the political machines and political bosses? Taking the State-wide primaries of New Jersey as the best illustration, the answer is: By no means. All the facts point the other way.

In the first place, the contests are within the party organizations, and while some of them appear to be rather bitter, they indicate one fact pretty clearly, and that is that the prime object of all the contestants is, not to get rid of, but to capture the machine. In the second place, each contesting group is already a machine in embryo, and each has its bosslet ready to assume the functions of Bossism. While talking glibly about getting government back into the hands of the people, each group denies it by sending to the party voters prepared ballots, which they are urged to vote without change or erasure. When the old party voter goes into the voting booth to-day he will exercise no initiative beyond making his choice between the machine and would-be machine candidates.

In New Jersey a new law permits the voter to designate at the primary the man he favors for United States Senator. There are five Republican candidates, of whom three are willing to have the voters express their Senatorial preferences. These are ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Republican State Committee and member of the Republican National Committee; ex-Governor E. C. Stokes, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Congressman Chas. N. Fowler. Senator John Keane, and David Baird, oppose the law, declaring that, as it is not mandatory, it is without effect. It will be seen that it is one of the Senatorial candidates but is a machine man and no small-fry machine man at that.

The net result then of the present reform would seem to be that to the tune of "let the people rule," the machine really gets the voters to more strongly than ever endorse the machine made ones.

Incidentally, it may be remarked, that fraud and crooked work prevail at the primaries to such an extent as to make the general elections which follow look clean by comparison. Even if possible and desirable the reformers can not purify the primaries. They go into the contest with the fraudulent pretence that the political machine, which is indispensable in capitalist politics, can be done away with, and wind up by making the machine more secure than ever by reason of the very reforms they championed.

It is ever the fate of duper Reform that it is itself the most duped in the long run.—Daily People, September 13.

In an address before the Anglican congress in Halifax, Bishop DuMoulin took occasion to roast the unions. It is to be hoped that the venerable bishop knows more about his own trade than he does about the Workingman and His problems, the subject upon which he essayed to speak. So unjustifiable and prejudiced were the bishop's remarks that the Hamilton "Herald," a capitalist paper, felt called upon to reprove him. Says the "Herald":

"But the most unfair thing in the bishop's speech was his reflection on the Hamilton street railway employees who struck four years ago."

"It was necessary," said his lordship, 'for the mayor and corporation to seek for military protection, and the soldiers were quartered in the drill shed and paid at the expense of the people that they might restrain the union men from wrecking the property of the city, and destroying the lives of the non-union men and public passengers by the way.'

"The fact is that of those arrested for disorderly conduct in connection with the strike not one person was a striker. No act of violence was traced to a single one of the railway employees. Bishop DuMoulin ought to apologize to these men for his grossly unfair reflection on them."

Bishop DuMoulin evidently overdid it in his zeal to make himself and his church agreeable to the front pew holding grinders of the faces of the poor.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What's all this talk flying around about the "class struggle," I'd like to know?

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle means the struggle of the economic necessities of one class against the economic privileges of another class. Would you deny that the capitalist class is enjoying privileges which the economic necessities of the class of the proletariat cannot tolerate?

B. J.—I guess that's so.

U. S.—That being so, the class struggle between the two exists—the one struggling to preserve its privileges, the other compelled to struggle to overthrow its foe or go down.

B. J. (pensive)—Yes, there is a class struggle, no mistake about that, but—

U. S.—What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely necessary that the cause of the proletariat be upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists. You know how some non-proletarians are championing the cause of the proletariat; can you conceive of the reverse, of proletarians upholding the cause of the capitalists?

U. S.—Most assuredly I can; the "pure and simple" labor misleaders—the Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Mahons, the Stones and such others—are doing so right along.

B. J.—Then, I say, it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S.—Even so, you err. Your premises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic interests of the proletariat, he stands squarely upon the class struggle against capitalism; vice versa, if a member of the proletariat upholds the economic interests of the capitalist class, he stands upon the principle of capitalism. The test in each case is: what principles does a man maintain?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, then, the movement that lays stress upon the tax question, the tariff question, the "Yellow Peril" question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no thought to the wage question. Its mind is taken up with capitalist economics. Will you deny that?

B. J.—Guess I can't.

U. S.—That's the reason I pronounce none of these movements a wage worker's movement. The non-wage worker who talks capitalist issues is not on the side of the workers. The question is not whether certain Socialist leaders such as Lafargue, or Bebel, or others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are proletarian or capitalist doctrines. They preach proletarian doctrines, and that places them and their movement fully on the side of the proletariat.

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—The facts, then, are these: First—The presence of two or three or more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character. Second—The character of a class movement depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist, it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is a proletarian movement.

The Socialist movement is strictly proletarian.

B. J. goes off feeling his head, where the new knowledge entered in.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealer must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else he will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PUSHING S. L. P. AGITATION IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Providence, R. I., held a successful open air meeting last Friday evening at Hoyle Square. The speakers were McDermott, Leach and Dana. The capitalist political game going on now, especially of demagogue Roosevelt, was explained by McDermott, who showed that "Insurgency" was not a working-man's issue. Leach took up the commodity status of a workman. He proved in a simple fashion that a worker under our capitalist system is plainly a piece of merchandise, and nothing more. Dana cited his conversion from capitalist parties to the Socialist Labor Party, and gave the audience the remedy for the existing state of affairs: to organize the workers industrially and politically to accomplish their own emancipation. Some Weekly Peoples and Labor News pamphlets were sold. The crowd generously applauded at the close of the meeting.

Comrades, toe the mark! The workers are eager to know the truth. Our duty is clear. Line up for the fight! There is serious work to do.

G. M. S.
Providence, R. I., September 12.

OVERCOMING OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN YOUNGSTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week's agitation started with bogus Labor Day, and with an I'm-a-bum spouter from Newcastle, Pa. All his talk amounted to, "We want a labor trust; we want a big union." We held forth on the same spot on Tuesday and on Friday evening, and had very good crowds on both evenings, but our sales of literature were small. The slaves exhausted their little coin on the holidays. An S. P.-ite asked a question which was not germane to the subject we handled, and we promised to give the argument that would answer him on next Tuesday evening. His question was, "Why should young men join the militia in this State and nation when we are all militiamen between the ages of 18 and 45 years? The Dick Militia Bill settled that." We will give him the reasons why men should not join the militia to fight the capitalists' battles. A large crowd is assured as the interest is waxing warmer every meeting.

The fellow that runs the "gin mill" has shut up like a clam. Some of his customers told him if we got after him he would be sorry he meddled with the S. L. P.'s business. He leaves the lights on now, and is quiet.

We sold \$125 worth of books and Peoples last week, but we will do better later on.

E. R. Markley.
Youngstown, O., September 11.

PASSONNO AT GLENS FALLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We opened our meeting here with F. E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for governor of the State of New York. From the start of the meeting we had a very good audience of workmen. The meeting had progressed about half an hour when a police officer put the old question of a "permit" to the speaker of free speech. He later interfered and made us stop. Passonno went to Police Headquarters but the only satisfaction he got was to move up the street several blocks and hold the meeting. He came back to the first place, explained matters to the crowd who had remained for his return, and they followed to the new corner. Of course the tyranny of the capitalist guardians was pointed out. The crowd realized the tramping upon working class rights and gave us great encouragement. At the new corner we resumed our address and had a splendid demonstration of working class interest in our remarks. We sold many books and answered questions, and were invited to come again, and tell them more about Socialism. So we feel we had a very successful meeting.

P.
Glens Falls, N. Y., September 10.

PASSAIC S. L. P. MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrades Ball, Crawford, and Landgraf, from Paterson, and Sperle of Somerville, held a successful outdoor meeting at Passaic, N. J., last night. The audience was fair sized and very attentive throughout. Two pamphlets, De Leon's "Burning Question of Unionism" and De Leon's "Industrial Unionism" were sold. The meeting went smoothly until Sperle

pointed out that the old style trade unions were out of date and were job trusts. There were two protests, one from a poor drunken worker and the other from one who seemed to be a labor fakir for he was well groomed. When Comrade Ball told him to take the stand and explain himself he sneaked away. The truth exposes all fakirs.

C. Sperle.
Passaic, N. J., September 11.

PIERSON'S REPORT FROM SPOKANE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the co-operation of Comrade Clausen and others we succeeded in landing 27 subs during the second week's work in Spokane. Three of these are for our Swedish paper, four each for the German and Jewish papers, and the rest for the Weekly People.

Our street meetings held last Thursday and Saturday nights, including the meeting held in Manito Park Sunday afternoon, were well attended. We succeeded in selling 40 Weekly Peoples, 103 pamphlets and lapped several subs.

As a reward for past favors, the powers that be here in Spokane allowed the Bogus "I. W. W." concern to pull off a slugging match between two pugilists in a "blow-out" at their headquarters last Sunday night. See clipping enclosed. Announcement has been made that more of these stunts will be pulled off in the future and they (the Bums) hope by this method to attract more dupes to their outfit and relieve them of what spare change they may have, and if these gentry, who are engineering the deal, can get the "suckers" to bite, their meat tickets are assured.

Now, while the powers that be are favoring the bogus concern with a privilege that they have denied others who are interested in slugging matches, they are at the same time doing, all they can to retard the work of the S. L. P. in Spokane. In my first report from here I showed how the police commissioner and one of his understrappers, by a resort to pretenses and subterfuges, tried to isolate the S. L. P. to corners where it would be impossible for us to get an audience. Then seeing their game of bluff wouldn't work, they consented to let us have the corner at Bernard and Riverside avenues. Now they are, what seems to me, resorting to another of their games of bluff. At the close of our street meeting last Saturday night a police sergeant informed Comrade Clausen that we could not sell or give away any more of our "stuff," meaning the pamphlets, at street meetings. He stated that their was an ordinance prohibiting this distribution. Whether this is true or not, we will be able to know by to-morrow and act accordingly. If we can't sell our pamphlets and books we will do the next best thing, and the best of all I believe, and that is, hammer away for subs to our Party organs.

I am satisfied from their actions that the city officials are well aware of the fact that the S. L. P. has and is waging a relentless war not only on the bogus I. W. W. and S. P. outfit, but also on all other fake concerns which are misleading and blinding the working class, and in order to safeguard their masters' interests, the city officials, as to be expected, will do all they can to retard our work of enlightenment and education.

The A. F. of L. pure and simpers were on dress parade yesterday. Inscribed on the machinists' banner were these words, "Never harm your brother"; the inscription, to be complete, should have added "capitalist." Iron molders, boiler makers and other workers in the iron industry know from bitter experience the scabby acts of the machinists and the harm they have done to them.

What a pity to see these men march together in parades as was seen yesterday, and then, when on the field of battle, tearing away at each other's throats, keeping their forces divided, and making themselves easy prey for their exploiters!

Chas. Pierson.
Spokane, Wash., September 5.

(Enclosure.)

FOUR ROUNDS AT

L. W. W.'S SMOKER

May Be Entering Wedge for Future of Limited Round Boxing in This City.

What may prove to be an entering wedge for future fistie enthusiasts of this city was a no-decision bout last night, when Curly Harris of Alameda, Cal., weighing 148, and Ben McCauley of Glenwood Springs, Col., weighing 133, fought four rounds at the housewarming of the new I. W. W. hall at 326 Main avenue.

The rounds were fast and furious and

the two fighters were roundly applauded. Harris showed that he was the superior, though under the law there was no decision. The fourth round revealed a few of the punches held in reserve by Harris and both lads gave evidence of being able to go to the limit in a long-route contest. The secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World stated that there will be more bouts of the same kind held throughout the winter, as the drawing card for the evening program. There was no sign of interference from the police last night.

Harris is said to be a promising young California welterweight. He fought Tommy Cornell 33 rounds, winning on a foul, and won one of his two fights with Kid Williams.—Spokane-Review, September 5.

ROUTING THE S. P. IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We in Philadelphia have not been idle lately, although no reports have been sent in. Successful meetings have been held every Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, and good literature sales have been the result.

Last Wednesday night F. Warren, editor of a paper published in Girard, Kan., delivered a lecture on "F. Warren vs. U. S. Courts," in the Labor Lyceum. At this meeting we distributed one thousand leaflets entitled "The Socialist Labor Party versus the Socialist Party." Of course there were a few S. P.-ites who objected, but it was all over before they had time to organize their thugs.

On Sunday night, at North City Hall Plaza, we had a rousing time. J. Erwin acted as chairman. G. G. Anton followed with a fine speech on political action and industrial unionism. He showed the absolute necessity for both. A large crowd was assembled by the time J. P. Campbell was introduced, and he held them for over one hour with his fine talk on the economic causes of modern wars, showing the development of international capitalism and the consequent wage slavery. He pointed to Socialism as the only remedy.

In the meantime something interesting was going on among the "crew around the corner," the S. P. John Slayton, the "Union carpenter," their candidate for Governor in this State was the star. Comrades Silver and Korpany were making things lively for him. Silver put the question to Slayton: "If you believe in collective ownership why don't you practice it in your party by owning your own press?" Slayton said, "None of your business!" When he was asked the difference between the S. L. P. and S. P., he said, "The S. P. is alive, and the S. L. P. is dead." In answer to the question, "Will you debate with the S. L. P.," he said, "I refuse to debate with a corpse." After some more parleying the S. P. adjourned their meeting. Like a flash Silver jumped on a pedestal near by and addressed the crowd thus: "Fellow workers, you have heard this man after asking for questions, refusing to answer some and dodge others. If you want to know the difference between the two parties go around to the North Plaza, where the S. L. P. speakers will tell you all about it. Follow me." And follow him they did in a body swelling our crowd to about a thousand. Silver then took the stand and introduced the two crowds to each other, explaining how the junction was effected. As he stepped off the stand, after introducing Campbell to talk on the "difference," he was accorded a hearty round of applause, led by the people who had come from the S. P. meeting.

As soon as Campbell started to talk he was greeted from all over the crowd with the cry of "scab," but the discomfited slummers found that this time it didn't work. The audience made them understand that they wanted to know the difference and would not put up with "howling dervishes." After going into the "Difference" at length, Campbell introduced Higgins, who in a short speech, tore the pretensions of the S. P. to being a Socialist party into tatters. F. Warren's "rag" was exhibited to the audience with its fake advertisements, one of which read, "You can get One Thousand Dollars for answering this ad." Others of a like character were read to the audience and then a recital of the great things done in Milwaukee by this crew of fakirs was read from the same "sheetlet." By this time the S. P. slummers were conspicuous by their absence. They had slunk off like whipped curs. Higgins closed the meeting by advising his hearers to demand at all S. P. meetings that they debate with the S. L. P. or get out of the political field. Forty books and thirty Peoples were sold.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 12.

PLAINFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Plainfield's members having all returned from their summer frolics at various fashionable resorts, have buckled on their armor for the campaign. Last Saturday night our candidate for Governor, John Butterworth, started the ball rolling by addressing a street crowd of 300. He did nobly, holding his auditors throughout his address. Twenty pamphlets were sold, the majority of them by one of the comrades who a year or so ago through shyness, was unable to sell our wares. Happily he's developed into a master salesman. May he henceforth be as successful in securing subs.

Several hundred leaflets were distributed. Owing to a city ordinance, we are debarred from freely distributing printed matter. Therefore Butterworth distributed them from the stand, inviting all those who desired them to come and get them. Had gold dollars been offered the rush could not have been greater. We were cleaned out in short order. This is reported merely as a suggestion to other Sections. Try it; you'll be surprised at the result.

On the whole, this meeting proved the most successful in our history. And from incidents which transpired thereat, we judge the proletariat is at last awakening. Speed the day!

P. Merquelin.
Plainfield, N. J., September 12.

was electing committees to beg the city council for permits to speak. There are a few wage-slaves who can think and are thinking. Am anxiously awaiting the result. Last evening we held another large meeting at the usual corner and disposed of some literature and sold 12 copies of the Weekly People. We expect to continue as usual and give to the workers the S. L. P.'s true message.

W. J. Kerns.
Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10.
P. S.—On August 10 we were visited by one Rosen, who claimed to have been the S. T. & L. A. delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, New York. He is about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, weight about 150 lbs., wears very thick eyeglasses, is very near sighted. This individual looped the loop with about seven dollars in cash for literature. He has not been seen or heard of since. Let all sections take heed. He is supposed to have gone East.

W. J. K.

EDITOR WITHDRAWS FROM I-I-TS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have withdrawn my card from Trautmann-St. John I. W. W., for which I edited a Japanese paper called "Proletarian." I have joined the S. L. P. 14th Branch of Section Cook County, Ill. My reason is simply that I have been converted. I now solely agree with the principles and the tactics of the S. L. P.; which alone, I am thoroughly convinced, can bring the Social Revolution.

I hereby pledge my loyalty to the Party and uphold its discipline; and I declare to my friends and fellow workers that I am no longer one of those who deny political action and uphold physical force alone.

Chas. T. Takahashi.
Chicago, Ill., September 10.

PROMINENT S. P. MAN ENDORSES REPUBLICAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The New Bedford "Evening Standard," of September 9, published a list of names of signers who endorsed the candidacy of Joseph T. Kenney for District Attorney. Kenney is a Republican and has the backing of all factions of the Republican party. But he has also the O. K. of a leading Socialist party man, Harold Metcalf, none less than that party's recent candidate for the Attorney Generalship of the State. When I saw his name published as one of the endorsers of Kenney I thought to make sure if he was the S. P. man and I sent a letter to the "Evening Standard" asking about him. Following is the letter as it appeared in that paper on September 13, and also the editor's reply concerning Metcalf:

Indorses Kenney and Stands by It.

To the Editor of The Standard: I noticed in your issue of September 9, the name of Harold Metcalf as one of the indorses of the nomination of Joseph T. Kenney, Republican, for the office of district attorney. Will you be kind enough to inform me through your paper, whether or not this Harold Metcalf is the Socialist (?) lawyer who recently received the Socialist (?) party's nomination for the office of attorney general.

Respectfully yours,
Joao Claudino.

Attorney Harold Metcalf said simply in regard to the above communication, "Yes, I am the one. I do not consider that the matter deserves any more comment than that. It does not amount to anything."

Of such is the stuff that the Socialist party is made.

J. Claudino.
New Bedford, Mass., September 14.

ORCHARD MISSING?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My eyes were opened years ago to the travesty on justice in this country, and to the acts of some of the public officials who seem to study how not to do things. A few weeks ago I read in The People the inquiry of some one in Brooklyn as to what had become of Charles W. Morse, who was sent to the Atlanta penitentiary for a fifteen-year term. The inquirer stated that he had heard that Morse was no longer "doing time," and that his wife had secured his liberty through the payment of a sum of \$25,000. He wanted light on the rumor. This recalled to me a conversation I had in Caldwell, Idaho, with a trustworthy gentleman last fall.

People readers will recollect that Caldwell is the city where Harry Orchard murdered ex-Governor Steunenberg. My informant in question told me that the chances were that Orchard was not in prison. I asked him

how he knew and he said that ever since Orchard had been sentenced a certain attorney had been trying to procure Orchard's pardon, and only a few months previously a very strong attempt had been made in Orchard's behalf, but the plan was shattered by the opposition that rose all over the State. "Now," said he, "if you go to Boise and visit the State prison, and ask to see Orchard, the officials will show you a man and tell you that it is he. And if you have never seen him, you'll believe it." Then, concluding with a significant wink of the eye, my informant closed by lowering his voice and saying, "It is not Orchard." This is another case of who knows?

S. O.
Monroe, Wis., September 11.

MRS. T. ADAMS, COLUMBUS.

Whereas, Comrade Theodore Adams has met with extraordinary sad bereavement in the death of his wife only a few weeks ago, and on the 1st of the month his only daughter Miss Etta, who, for a year and a half had been in ill health, passed on to join her mother, and

Whereas, Sad as this is, the breaking up of the home adds to the near overwhelming sorrow of the comrade; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Section Columbus, (S. L. P.), extend their heart felt sympathy, to Comrade Adams and the other members of the family and all that so keenly feel these severed family ties.

Resolved, That the secretary make a record of these resolutions on the minutes of the meeting and forward a copy of the same to the family and send a copy for publication to the Daily People of New York, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. O. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The notice of meeting which you sent reached us day before the meeting; too late be of use.

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.—Daniel De Leon participated in the first convention of the I. W. W. Proceedings of the first convention may be had from the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city. Other questions next week.

"READER," LINCOLN, NEB.—The victory of the workers means the downfall of middle class interests, that is why that class can not aid the Socialist Movement. Don't bother about the middle class; Capitalism is "doing it up."

O. M., BUTTE, MONT.—You can at least spread education. Do that.

"MORE LIGHT," BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The S. P. leaders are not animated by principle. Their "principle" is "Something Now"—for themselves. Their "tactics" are the shyster lawyer schemes.

T. C. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Read on the matter "Two Pages from Roman History," issued by the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

E. D., PATERSON, N. J.—Forthcoming reports from the Copenhagen International Congress will no doubt give latest data on the subject.

"UNION," ST. LOUIS, MO.—The A. F. of L. could not exist were it not for

its fraternal relations with the capitalist class. Even at that it will go to pieces. Here is a straw that shows the drift of things: Speaking at the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor meeting held at Watertown, Wis., July 20th, Frank J. Weber, business agent of the Milwaukee Federation, said:

"There are now 119 national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Each one is encroaching on and claiming part of the work of some other union. The factional strife of jurisdictional disputes will be the rock on which the American Federation of Labor will be wrecked."

"X. Y. Z.," CINCINNATI.—See answer to "More Light." The S. P. leaders stick to their wrong positions just as Artemus Ward says country postmasters stick to their jobs, and for the same reason—the money in it.

"AGNOSTIC," NEW YORK.—Even with the aid of Gompers the preachers can not regain their lost hold upon the workers. The capitalist press does the hoodwinking much better. The reason that pulpsters can no longer lead lazy lives is because the capitalists who supported them as parasites find they have no more use for them.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; H. S., HAMILTON, ONT.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; J. D. P., NEW YORK; S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; C. W. B., HENNING, WIS.—Matter received.

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Dufferin ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are set in this office by Tuesday,
8 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, September 14, 1910,
at 7 p. m., a regular meeting of the
National Executive Committee, Sub-
Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was
held at 28 City Hall Place, New York
City. Petersen in the chair.

Present were Hall, Kihn, Petersen,
Schmitt, Signorowicz, Rosenberg, Ma-
chauer, and Sweeney.

Absent, but excused: Mittleberg.
Absent without excuse: Ball, But-
terworth, Deutsch, Lafferty, Lefko-
wicz and Schwartz.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were adopted as read.

The financial report showed receipts
amounting to \$147.44 and expenditures
amounting to \$146.48.

The Press Committee made an ex-
tensive report on "Der Arbeiter," and
was instructed to extend its inquiry
still further.

The Committee on Leaflet Distribu-
tion made a report of progress
growing out of the discussion of which
and a suggestion of the National Sec-
retary the Press Committee was in-
structed to arrange for the printing
of Party leaflets in such a manner that
Party organizations can be more ex-
tensively advertised thereon.

The National Secretary reported that
Daniel De Leon, S. L. P. delegate to
the International Socialist Congress,
would arrive Tuesday, September 20,
1910, on S. S. United States of the
Scandinavian line.

Remittances on the National Agi-
tation Fund were received from:
Phoenix, Ariz.; Section Allegheny Co.,
Pa.; N. Hayman, Omaha, Neb.; D.
Boderick, Peoria, Ill.; S. Nansen, Co-
lumbus, Nev.; and G. Dibb, North
Batham, Pa.

Special Fund remittances were re-
ceived from: M. Reddington, W. Par-
dee, and F. Fagerdale, Seattle, Wash.;
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., and from
Section Pittsfield, Mass.

International Socialist Congress dues
were received from the California and
Texas State Committees and Sections
Balem, Mass., Tacoma, Wash., East
St. Louis, Ill., and Richmond Co., N. Y.
Party dues were received from the
following State Committees: Pennsylv-
ania, Minnesota, Indiana, California,
Texas, Kentucky, and from D. B.
Moore, Granite, Okla.

Communications pertaining to agi-
tation were received from S. L. P. Can-
ada, Youngstown, O., Rockville, Conn.,
Detroit, Mich., Cook Co., Ill., Elizabeth,
N. J., German Branch, Philadelphia,
Pa., P. McClure, Philadelphia, Pa., C.
M. Rhode, Patchogue, L. I., and from
the State Committees of Connecticut,
Texas, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Min-
nesota and Pennsylvania; and en route
from A. Gillhaus at Seattle, Wash., A.
E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., and
R. Katz, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Illinois State Committee sent
credentials for the N. E. C. member.
The New York State Committees sent
its minutes and also stated that James
Hunter and Frank E. Passonno had
started on their tour of agitation
through the State.

The Kentucky State Committee or-
dered supplies.

The Australian S. L. P. asked to have
their report to the International Soc-
ialist Congress published in The Peo-
ple. The request was granted. Section
St. Louis reported the election of
officers.

Section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P.,
reported they had arranged a confer-
ence on the Wesol matter and elect-
ed a committee of five to see the
President of the Political Refugee
League, who happens to be John C.
Chase of the Socialist party. Chase in-
formed them that Sherman, the lawyer
in charge of the case, wrote to him
(Chase) that at present there was no
need to do anything at all—not until
he (Sherman) would write to Chase.
Section Cook County wanted to know
if there was any truth in this state-
ment and wanted Sherman interro-
gated. They claimed Sherman was
also a Socialist party member. This
information and inquiries were refer-
red to J. Procum, National Secretary
of the Lithian S. L. P. in Boston, who
advised that as nearly as he knew
Sherman had nothing to do on the
Wesol case, and that the statement
that nothing must be done is only an
S. P. trick. The comrades in Chicago
should do the utmost in their power in
the Wesol matter. The communi-

cations were filed and Section Cook
County, Ill., S. L. P., informed accord-
ingly.

Providence, R. I., reported the nom-
ination of a local campaign ticket.
"Nepakarat" sent its mailing list. The
"Referendum," Fairbault, Minn., asked
for a copy of the call for funds to pub-
lish a Spanish Socialist Labor Party
paper in Texas. The International
Socialist Bureau sent a receipt for 1910
dues.

F. S. Grossier, Parkersburg, W. Va.,
was admitted as a member-at-large.
A. Robinson, Natchez, Wash., and
A. Reginald, Greenwich, England, sent
letters, which were received and filed.
A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS WEZOSAL MEETING.

A mass meeting of all justice loving
people will be held on SUNDAY after-
noon, September 25, 3 o'clock, at
McElroy's Hall, 733 Nicolet avenue,
Minneapolis, Minn. This meeting is
called for the purpose of protesting
against the threatened illegal depor-
tation of Julius Wesol, a Russian
political refugee, editor of "Proleta-
reata," Lithian paper of the Socialist
Labor Party. Prominent speakers will
attend and address the gathering.

This meeting is held under the aus-
pices of the Joint Committee of pro-
gressive organizations.

All are asked to come and assist in
this most justified protest.

Herbert Johnson, Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started
by the January session of the N. E. C.
have been received as follows:

Section San Francisco, Cal.	15.50
Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
Geo. J. Maack, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
E. T. Egli, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City, Utah	2.50
James P. Erskine, Salt Lake City, Utah	25.00
Alfred C. Kihn, New York City J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	20.00
Section Denver, Colo.	35.00
H. Warnecke, Denver, Colo.	5.00
A. Judelovitz, Denver, Colo.	10.00
Ernst Wegener, Milwaukee, Wis. John Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis. G. Driebe, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00 5.00 5.00
Martin Reddington, Seattle, Wash.	50.00
William Farde, Seattle, Wash. F. A. Fagerdale, Seattle, Wash. C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2.50 1.00 40.00
Section Pittsfield, Mass.	4.00
Oscar Neebe, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill.	6.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	3.00
Section Tacoma, Wash.	4.50
Mrs. J. Oranaky, Oakley, O.	1.00
Section Roanoke, Va.	8.00

Total \$26.50
Previously acknowledged \$62.00

Grand total \$88.50

Fraternally submitted,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

THOUSAND DOLLAR CAMPAIGN FUND.

Since our last report, the following
contributions have been received:

Aug. Glärfors, Bklyn, donation	1.00
S. Rossi, N. Y., donation35
H. D. Deutsch, N. Y., pledge25
O. J. Hughes, Bklyn, pledge	1.00
T. Blank, N. Y., pledge	1.00
E. Dane, N. Y., donation50
J. Auspitz, N. Y., donation	1.50
A. Orange, N. Y., donation	1.00
E. Wessel, Sr., N. Y., donation	1.00
A. Petersen, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Gold, N. Y., donation	1.00
Dr. S. Rosensweig, N. Y., don.	2.00
F. Jacobson, N. Y., donation	1.00
Mrs. Mac	1.00
M. Kronfeld, N. Y., donation50
Feringer, Bklyn, donation	1.00
E. Moonells, N. Y., pledge	2.00
E. C. Nylen, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Kresswell, pledge	1.00
Belle F. Greenberg, pledge	5.00
J. Schwartz, Bklyn, donation	2.00
M. Rosenfeld, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Scheurer, N. Y., pledge	1.00
M. Rosenberg, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Simon, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Geo. Luck, Bklyn, pledge	1.00

Total \$1.00
Previously acknowledged \$51.50

Grand total \$52.50

All monies are to be sent to L. C.
Fralna, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

OPERATING FUND.

Section Seattle, Wash.	\$ 23.25
Frits Peterson, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
Henry Myers, Winnipeg, Man.	1.00
Sam Hauser, Columbia, Nev.	2.50
H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va.	2.00
A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
W. J. Bryan, N. Y. City	1.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.50
Thos. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich.50
John Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.50
Jul Nandons, Lawrence, Mass.50

Total \$ 35.25
Previously acknowledged \$ 6,857.01

Grand total \$6,892.26

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.
Syracuse—Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Syracuse—Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Auburn—Thursday, Sept. 22.
Geneva—Friday, Sept. 23.
Rochester—Saturday, Sept. 24.

Rochester—Monday, Sept. 25.
Batavia—Tuesday, Sept. 27.
Buffalo—Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Buffalo—Thursday, Sept. 29.
Lockport—Friday, Sept. 30.
Niagara Falls—Saturday, Oct. 1.

Jamestown—Sunday, Oct. 2.
Jamestown—Monday, Oct. 3.
Olean—Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Hornell—Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Corning—Thursday, Oct. 6.
Elmira—Friday, Oct. 7.

Waverly—Saturday, Oct. 8.
Ithaca—Monday, Oct. 10.
Cortland—Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Nerwich—Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Oneonta—Thursday, Oct. 13.
Binghamton—Friday, Oct. 14.

Port Jervis—Saturday, Oct. 15.
Middletown—Monday, Oct. 17.
New York City—Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Patchogue—Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Port Richmond—Thursday, Oct. 20.
Brooklyn—Friday, Oct. 21.

New York City—Saturday, Oct. 22.
Yonkers—Monday, Oct. 24.
Newburgh—Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Poughkeepsie—Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Kingston—Thursday, Oct. 27.
Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.

Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

'FRISCO S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in San
Francisco, Cal., holds free lectures
regularly on Sunday evenings at 49
Duboce avenue, between Valencia and
Mission streets. Lectures start at 8
o'clock.

SEPTEMBER 25—J. Shenkan speaks
on "The Second Convention of the
I. W. W. and its Lessons."

OCTOBER 2—E. J. Kern speaks on
"Workingmen and the Socialist Move-
ment."

REIMER'S TOUR IN MASSACHU-
SETTS.

Taunton, September 20.
Fall River, September 21.
New Bedford, September 22.

Brookton, September 23.
Quincy, September 24.
Boston, September 25.

The Massachusetts State Executive
Committee, S. L. P., requests readers of
the Party press in places to be visited
by Arthur E. Reimer in this agitation
tour, who could assist in making the
meetings a success, to write to the
undersigned. John Sweeney,
85 Centre street,
Roxbury, Mass.

PITTSBURG BRANCH 28, S. L. P.,
OUTING.

Branch 28, S. L. P., outing will be
held at McRobert's farm, Fair Haven,
Pa., on September 25. Wm. Thomas
will be the speaker of the day. Take
Cannonsburg, Washington, or Char-
leroi cars and get off at Fair Haven
station. Guides will direct visitors to
the farm. Admission one dollar. The
Singing Society of Branch Braddock
will be there, and a good time for all
comrades and Weekly People readers
will be assured.

The Committee.

SECTION DETROIT'S FESTIVAL.

The annual campaign festival and
dance of Section Detroit, Socialist La-
bor Party, will be held at Glitchlag's
Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, on
SATURDAY evening, October 1. Good
music. Come and have a good time.
Admission ticket, ten cents; at the
door twenty-five cents.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting September 11 at 11
Broome street, Newark. Present: All
officers and delegates from Essex,
Elizabeth, Hoboken and Plainfield.
Passaic, Bergen and South Hudson not
represented. Werdenberg chairman.

Correspondence: From various sec-
tions and sympathizers enclosing nom-
ination petition lists. From Geo.
Yardley of Trenton, re organization

of that city.

Donations to campaign fund: German
Branch, Passaic Co., \$2; English
Branch, Passaic Co., 50 cents; E.
Rauer, 50 cents.

Committee on speakers reported
framing of schedule as printed in the
Daily People.

Section Reports:—Essex, holding
outdoor meetings. Arranging for a
Wesol conference. Hoboken, active
in agitation work. German Branch to
be organized. Elizabeth, arranging for
an active campaign. Plainfield, hold-
ing street meetings; organizing a
Wesol conference.

Under new business matters relative
to organizing New Brunswick and
Trenton were disposed of.

Financial report: Receipts, dues,
\$4.50 S. A. Fund, \$4; disbursements,
\$5.78; cash on hand: General Fund,
\$13.11; S. A. Fund, \$26.35.
Adjourned to September 25.

B. Merquelin,
Secretary.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

A Section of the S. L. P. composed of
members and sympathizers of the
Party in Suffolk County, N. Y., will be
organized at Patchogue, N. Y., SUN-
DAY, September 25, 8 p. m. The meet-
ing will be held at the house of Charles
Rhode, 99 River avenue. National
Secretary Paul Augustine will address
the meeting. All readers of the Party
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KATZ IN WISCONSIN.

Kenosha, September 20-21-22-23.
Racine, September 24-25-26-27.
Milwaukee, September 28-29-30; Oc-
tober 1-2-3-4.

Sheboygan, October 5-6-7.
Red Granite, October 8-9-10.

JERSEYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

The New Jersey S. E. C. has ar-
ranged the following schedule for open
air meetings throughout the state:

Sept. 21—Charles Sperle at Eliza-
beth.
Sept. 24—Charles Sperle at Hoboken.
Sept. 24—John Butterworth at New-
ark.

Sept. 28—Charles Sperle at Newark.
Oct. 1—Charles Sperle at Plainfield.
Oct. 1—John Butterworth at Pas-
saic.

ROCHESTER, ATTENTION!

F. E. Passonno, candidate for Gov-
ernor on the S. L. P. ticket, will speak
in Rochester on the following dates:
SATURDAY, September 24, corner
Main and Water streets.
SUNDAY, September 25, in Ger-
mania Hall, Clinton avenue N.
MONDAY, September 26, in the
Common Council Chamber, City Hall.
Fall not to hear Passonno.
John C. Vollerisen,
Organizer.

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Oct. 8—John Butterworth at Eliza-
beth.
Oct. 8—Charles Sperle at Bergen
County.

Sections kindly take note of above
dates and communicate with speakers
regarding meeting places, etc. Ad-
dress Charles Sperle, R. F. D. No. 2,
Somerville, N. J., and John But-
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